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MOSCOW ON REAGAN DECISION ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD291318 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] In our commentary now, Col Edward Grigoriyev, a writer on military affairs, examines the White House decision not to resume talks with the Soviet Union and Britain for a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests. Here is what he says:

President Reagan's decision is not an isolated act of the administration. It follows logically from the military preparations the United States has been making lately. Nuclear weapons experts have always seen a comprehensive ban as the most effective way of preventing the improvement and spread of these weapons, but that is just what the Reagan administration does not want -- any prevention. Its programs call first and foremost for the development of new types of nuclear weapons and delivery facilities, and every new type must be tested many times before it is adopted for the armed forces.

The White House decision means that nuclear explosions will continue to rock the insides of the earth at the testing ground in Nevada. It indicates a pigheaded determination to continue improving nuclear weapons and developing new ones. For this reason, Washington also takes a dim view of the agreements already reached to restrict underground nuclear tests, agreements that were waiting for ratification by the United States. The National Security Council, at its latest meeting in Washington, found it inexpedient for the United States to continue observing the treaties reached with the Soviet Union in 1974 and 1976, the first concerning restrictions on underground nuclear tests and the second concerning underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. So the Reagan administration is not only refusing to continue talks, it is scrapping the first valuable agreements reached in this area.

Then how are we to understand the United States' approach to the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union to limit and reduce strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe? Is there hope of a mutual reduction and restriction, (?which) the Reagan administrtion frankly has no wish to assume, any commitment that might limit or rule out altogether the development of new nuclear warheads and modernization of existing warheads? President Reagan has again shown his unwillingness to slow down the nuclear arms race. His decision is a challenge to millions of people in the United States and elsewhere. It shows utter contempt for their demand to remove the danger of a nuclear conflict. Everyone understands, after all, that if the United States continues nuclear tests, the nuclear arms race will go still faster. It is naive to assume the Soviet Union is going to allow the United States to upset the present parity. If the United States for the sake of getting the upper hand militarily reserves the right to perfect nuclear weapons and deliberately avoids a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, the Soviet Union must reserve the right to look after its defense capacity. Anyone who thinks clearly must understand that it is pointless to hope to get a military edge on the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's decision not to resume talks for a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests can only be seen as part of an extremely dangerouse policy of preparing for a nuclear war. People who cherish peace and life on this earth cannot but be disturbed.

TASS CITES WARNKE ON DISARMAMENT POLICY

LD291738 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] San Francisco July 29 TASS -- Paul Warnke, a former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, described the policy of the Reagan administration in the sphere of disarmament as inconsistnet and unconstructive, aimed only at unilateral advantages. Speaking at a press conference in San Jose, California, he emphasized that the nuclear arsenal of the USSR and the United States were approximately equal and assertions by the Washington administration that the Soviet Union had a military superiority were sheer lies.

Paul Warnke pointed out that the Reagan administration was deliberately falsifying facts to justify its approach to the disarmament talks, which essentially was an attempt to weaken the defence potential of the USSR and at the same time to put into effect a large-scale military construction program of the United States. Expectations that the Soviet Union would accept this are utterly insolvent, he emphasized.

Paul Warnke qualified as highly dangerous the plan for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, adding that its implementation would further stimulate the nuclear arms race.

He criticized statements by official Washington spokesmen to the effect that a freeze on the further manufacture, testing and deployment of nuclear arms, would place the United States in an unfavourable position. Paul Warnke said that this initiative did not call for unilateral United States actions. It envisaged a mutual freeze of the level of nuclear arsenals which would make it possible subsequently to reduce them gradually.

Paul Warnke urged the Reagan administration to modify its stand in the sphere of disarmament. He said that the United States must open serious talks with the Soviet Union on the basis of equal consideration for the national security of both countries.

ZHUKOV ATTENDS MASS PEACE MARCHERS MEETING

LD292346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The Peace March-82 of representatives of Nordic countries and Soviet peace champions demonstrated the inflexible will of millions of people to achieve peace, detente and disarmament. At a mass meeting which was held today in the Belorussian capital, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Zhukov stressed that the march has turned out to be a big political event. Hundreds of millions of people of the world, he continued, have joined the movement to say no to nuclear death. One of the initiators of the march, (Eva Nordland) from Norway, read out the statement from the participants in the march to the United Nations governments; parliaments and peoples of the world. It notes the importance of the solving of the problems of disarmament and peace and stresses that this requires the refusal of all states to make first use of nuclear weapons, the halting of tests, production and deployment of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of an agreement on creating nuclear-free zones in Europe and other regions of the world. Today the participants in the march from the Nordic countries left Minsk.

March Official's Statement

LD222004 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Millions of Soviet youths and girls support and share the slogans of the participants in the Peace March-82. They are convinced that the earnest of a peaceful future of mankind is in constructive dialogues and in a free exchange of opinions, and not in military confrontation. This was stated by Vladimir Aksyonov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, in a speech today at the international youth camp near Moscow where the peace marchers have gathered. the marchers arrived in the Soviet capital yesterday.

SCHOLAR ON E. BLOC INTEGRATION, SOVEREIGNTY

PM291505 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 30, 23 Jul 82 pp 18-19

[Prof A. Butenko article: "Economic Intergration and National Sovereignty"]

[Text] In the modern world, in which the capitalist economy is shaken by crises, the socialist countries' economic achievements are of tremendous political significance. Being the result of the cooperation, collaboration and economic intergration among the fraternal countries, these achievements demonstrate the advantage of the new, socialist type of international relations. There is also another aspect of this cooperation: Sovereign, politically self-sufficient, independent socialist countries collaborate in it. A question arises here: Is the further deepening of the socialist countries' economic intergration compatible with the preservation of their national sovereignty and the consolidation of their independence.

In order to gain a better understanding of this, let us try first of all to clarify the essence of economic intergration and its bearing on the individual countries' national state interests and sovereignty.

Socialist economic integration, which is conditioned by the internationalization of the present-day production process, is the comprehensive process of the increasingly close rapprochement, interweaving and reorganization of national economic structures. It is implemented deliberately and voluntarily and moves in the direction of creating a single socioeconomic organism. This process accords with the vital national state interests of the fraternal countries and the international interests of the entire socialist community. That is the point of the provisions of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration adopted in 1971.

When considering the political aspects of integration, it is important to take into acount the specific historical situation in which the economic cooperation among the socialist countries is developing, the social-class content of their state sovereignty and paths of strengthening their national independence.

The rapid growth of production forces is taking place in the modern world, the internationalization of the production process is being raised to a new level, world economic ties are expanding and the economic interdependence of all countries is increasing. But the deepening of the worldwide division of labor is taking place under conditions of the struggle between the two world systems, in the situation of competition between socialism and capitalism.

Since no socialist country can exclude itself from the growing world econmic ties, it is inevitably faced with a political question: In which direction, with whom and how should it develop foreign economic cooperation?

For the socialist countries, which are guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the answer to this question is clear: What is in line with their real interests is the planned and long-term development of economic cooperation with the fraternal countries and the development of the objectively necessary socialist economic integration with them. This, of course, by no means precludes mutually advantageous links with the countries of the nonsocialist world as well. After all, the necessary machine-building output, technical and industrial innovations and other goods can be acquired from the capitalist world. But there can be no question here that economic interdependence with socialist countries and with capitalist countries has a different social content for a socialist state. The fundamental difference is that increasing economic interdependence (to say nothing of one-sided economic dependence) between a socialist state and capitalist countries is fraught with certain dangers because of the nature of capitalism. The experience of the Polish People's Republic graphically confirms this. The excessively swollen debt to the capitalist countries became a means of pressure for the West. By contrast, the economic interdependence of the socialist countries poses no such dangers.

The reader may doubt whether this is so. After all, bourgeois propaganda, using its own exploiter yardsticks, never tires of portraying the socialist community as a conglomerate of "hegemonic states" and "satellite states" and the association of CEMA countries as a hierarchy of "dominant" and "subordinate" countries. The arguments of different bourgeois ideologists may not coincide but, for all the differences, they constantly claim that the CEMA countries' economic integration cannot develop if the democratic principles of voluntariness, national sovereignty and independence are rigorously observed.

Back at the time when the fraternal countries' economic cooperation was taking its first step, some bourgeois propagandists claimed that the division of labor and collaboration among the socialist countries were no more than levers used by the USSR to subordinate its trading and economic partners. It was importunately emphasized that the Soviet Union did not forget to use a single means whereby the "satellite countries" could be tied to itself and economically united (DER MONAT, FRG). The USSR was seeking to establish economic influence instead of its lost political influence (THE STATIST, Britain) and the Soviet Union was steering CEMA toward supranational planning, which would lead to a federation of states and would eliminate the danger of political and economic disobedience with respect to Moscow (I. Agoshton, "The Communist Common Market").

Back then some bourgeois ideologists declared that under the conditions of countries'growing economic interdependence, they should seek not to preserve but to transcend [preodoleniyu] national sovereignty. On the basis of this premise, they criticized the socialist countries for seeking to strengthen their national independence and state sovereignty. Whereas the West European countries are implementing a process of transcending [preodoleniya] national sovereignty, the East European countries are marking time or traveling in the opposite direction. direction. The French sociologist (I. Agoshton) claimed in the aforementioned work, "The Communist Common Market." He openly attacked the introduction of sovereign equality as a fundamental principle of CEMA. Portraying the Soviet economic potential and its decisive contribution to the socialist countries' cooperation and integration as the main danger to their national sovereignty, (I. Agoshton) wrote that the process of integration toward which CEMA was directed was thus bound to lead to a strengthening of Soviet hegemony over the East European countries and to the creation of politico-organizational unity. So, the author believes, it seems that under such conditions the "equal sovereignty" of the member states, which was put forward as a fundamental principle of cooperation, has in practice only a relative significance.

Today, even more than before, concepts of "limited sovereignty" and "curtailed independence" are ascribed to Marxists. While rejecting this anticommunist fantasy, it would at the same time be wrong not to see that socialism's opponents are speculating on the fact that these problems have not been sufficiently elaborated in Marxist literature and that Marxism's critics are cleverly playing on the errors and mistakes made by certain Marxist writers. It is precisely the errors, mistakes and distortions that the bourgeois ideologists try to portray as Marxism. So let us emphatically stress that Marxist-Leninists have proceeded and continue to proceed -- and this is confirmed by practice -- from the premise that socialist integration, being a progressing process, not only does not mean any deviation whatever from democratic principles in the sphere of the socialist countries' political life but, on the contrary, constitutes the foundation of their continued comprehensive development, including political development.

As a historical phenomenon, national sovereignty is a most important democratic principle. Its essence is that every nation has an indisputable right to choose its own socioeconomic system and to solve independently the entire aggregate of problems of its own domestic and foreign policy. Partially or completely to deprive any nation of this right is to deprive it of national sovereignty. That is an antidemocratic action tantamount to subordinating the nation and turning it into a dependent, oppressed nation. Is there any need to say that such a course runs counter to the spirit and the letter of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching? However, recognition of these initial propositions that require us to perceive the democratic and progressive nature of national sovereignty, which is always aimed at safeguarding national independence and equality, in no way means that the content and forms of implementation of national sovereignty remain unchanging.

Thus socialist economic integration and the growing interdependence of and interconnection between nations and countries means in the long term the interweaving of the economic and political structures of the countries that are being integrated. This, in turn, presupposes, for instance, the creation of interstate associations and institutions designed to promote the acceleration of the integration process. But when the problems of expanding the role of international integration organs are being examined, voices can be heard to say: Shouldn't CEMA adopt binding decisions, not just recommendations? The opinion that the development of integration objectively demands a certain limitation of national sovereignty is sometimes encountered. Some people even claim that, with the advance of social progress, the powers of the interstate institutions will expand and the member countries will increasingly limit their sovereignty and cede some of their rights to a common organ. For all the seeming cogency of these arguments, this viewpoint is profoundly mistaken.

First, given this kind of approach, it turns out that the further the integration process advances, the more necessary the limitation of national sovereignty is. Such a scheme of movement -- not toward the blossoming of nations' rights and freedoms but toward their curtailment -- does not accord with the real essence of the building of communism.

Second, this approach confuses the concepts of national and state sovereignty -- that is, the right of the nation and state form to implement it in domestic and foreign policy. So the exhaustion of some state forms and the development of others is portrayed as the limitation and elimination of sovereignty. It is on erroneous arguments of this sort that bourgeois ideologists speculate when they claim that the official statements regarding the development of socialist integration while preserving national sovereignty are purely rhetorical and that in reality Marxists profess theory of "limited sovereignty."

In actual fact, the development of socialist integration does not run counter to the preservation of the nation's full rights without any limitation. The point is that the development of integration is associated with a change in the content and the form of the implementatiokn of sovereign rights. If a need to adopt not just recommendations but decisions on particular problems of joint economic development does indeed arise along the road of integration, each country will retain THE WHOLE SCOPE, THE FULL PLENITUDE OF RIGHTS [capitalized words published in boldface] in that decision. After all, each people, by means of their country's government, determine the development and the basic proportions of the economy and so forth as they see fit. The solution of problems connected with integration processes is not referred to anyone. It is decided by the government of the country in question, but in a new form -- the form of the adoption of joint, collective decisions with the other countries' governments.

Say the government of a country pays R100 million into the investment bank: It may seem that a limitation of national sovereignty is taking place here because the decisions on the fate of this part of the national funds is no longer taken by the particular country but by all the countries. But that conclusion would be wrong. First, the country is not debarred from deciding the fate of this part of the national funds, but now decides not alone but in conjunction with the others.

Second, to the extent that the country has lost the opportunity to decide on its own the question of the fate of the funds it has paid in and has allowed other -- say, seven -- countries to take part in this, it has gained the opportunity to decide the fate of the funds paid in by the other seven countries. Therefore, the scope of its rights has not only not narrowed but has expanded. Only the form of the implementation of the rights has changed.

Let us also emphasize that the essence of the matter does not change even if the decision-making procedure varies: either by unanimity or according to the majority principle. In this situation the nation's sovereign rights are implemented in two forms: in the old form -- the nation on its own -- (where it is a matter of issues unconnected with the development of intergration) and in the new form -- collectively --(where it is a matter of integration problems). It should be noted that the content of the nation's rights also expands thanks to this -- as a result of the pooling of the efforts of a number of countries and the cooperation among them, each nation and countries gains the opportunity to decide questions that it had been incapable of deciding alone.

Such is the real correlation between the progress of socialist integration and national sovereignty.

REACTIONS TO REAGAN'S PIPELINE TRADE BAN

Ineffective U.S. Diplomacy

LD291200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has told DPA that West Germany will participate in the gas pipes deal despite U.S. sanctions. The statement was made shortly after the completion of his unofficial trip to the United States during which he informed Secretary of State Shultz of West Germany's position on East-West trade and economic relations. Chancellor Schmidt stressed that the governments in Rome, London, Paris, Bonn, Tokyo and Ottawa consider the deal with the Soviet Union for the supply of natural gas to be beneficial and expedient and intend to carry it through.

The federal chancellor's statement is in sharp contrast to the words of the U.S. President. At a press conference yesterday, Reagan, in an obvious attempt to reassure the public, said that the differences between the United States and West Europe over the gas pipes deal is purely a family affair and does not affect relations between the partners. However, it is not that simple for Washington to dismiss the problem, which, according to AFP, will be brought up again during the familiarization visit to the United States by British Foreign Secretary Pym that begins today. It is being called a familiarization visit because it will include the first meeting between the head of the British Foreign Office with the new U.S. secretary of state. It is noteworthy that the topic of the first meeting between the two colleagues will be this very issue -- U.S. sanctions banning West European firms from using American technology in the production of equipment for the gas pipes project.

Returning to the interview with FRG Chancellor Schmidt, I would like to stress his words to the effect that American diplomacy is no longer able to stop the deal that is advantageous to both sides.

W. Europe 'Split'

LD292206 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Reports from Washington and the capitals of West European states -- and today there were quite a few -- confirm that the differences between the American administration and Common Market countries are acquiring an increasingly acute character, primarily in connection with President Reagan's ban on the production of equipment for the gas pipeline which will supply Soviet gas to Europe.

The admissions of the U.S. newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL are interesting. I shall quote: The irony of the position for the officials on both sides of the Atlantic lies, the newspaper says, in the fact that the decision on the gas pipeline, which was supposed to show the Soviet Union that the West is taking a hard line in its relations with the Eastern bloc, actually increased the split between the United States and its West European partners and changed what was supposed to be a problem in East-West relations into a battle within the West itself.

The Russian could not have planned it better, is the bitter complaint of diplomats working in Washington. One White House strategist said: It looks like we have given the greatest possible advantage to the Soviet Union.

Well, it is impossible to disagree with the opinion of the American newspaper and the statements of these high-ranking American officials. But it is worthwhile adding that this situation has come about not only because the Europeans have interpreted Reagan's ban as an attack on their sovereignty and have seen in it a turn in economic competition with the United States, but also because life itself brings the West European countries into conflict with the American administration.

West Europe does not cut off East-West cooperation -- it finds it of tangible mutual profit and benefit. So far -- and we have already quoted this figure -- the fulfillment of the orders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has provided about 2 million jobs in West European countries. Refusal to fulfill Soviet orders will lead to a reduction of production and higher unemployment, even during the construction of the gas pipeline. When it has been put into operation, the West European countries will also gain considerably: they will receive the fuel energy they need; they will receive gas. Tempers are now so heated and the differences have become so exposed and visible that Washington would like to ease the conflict and ensure that the differences, the same WALL STREET JOURNAL says, do not become national policy.

'Economic War' Charged

LD292338 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] President Reagan has made a statement in which he claimed that the American sanctions over the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe will not embarrass Washington's relations with its allies. Commentary is by Mikhail Glebov:

The President displays enviable optimism. The American decision to extend the equipment ban for the Soviet Union to overseas branches of American firms and to foreign companies using American licenses has dealt a telling blow at United States-Western European relations. According to the New York TIMES these relations have hit an all-time low since the establishment of NATO in 1949. The West European allies themselves state their refusal to submit to American demands.

Western Europe has received fresh proof that Washington is out to turn back from the process of relaxation over to the by-passed stage -- to confrontation. But relaxation of tensions has become a major element of European life. It promotes the economic development of Western Europe where, by conservative estimates, Eastern orders provide 2 million jobs. The United States' West European allies have concluded long-term mutually beneficial agreements with socialist countries.

Western Europe has come to see that Washington's sanctions are not only politically motivated: The aim is also to restore United States positions on the world market by making its allies weaker. This is why the trans-European gas pipeline project has been the target for Washington because Soviet gas deliveries will enhance the competitive ability of Western Europe and lessen its dependence on American energy nomopolies. The American sanctions are another move taken by Washington in its what amounts to economic war against the allies. This move is in the same category as inflating the dollar rate or tightening protectionist measures. To accomplish its objectives, the United States does not shrink from deceit. As a matter of fact, during the recent meeting in Versailles, West European leaders made concessions to the United States over credits for the East. President Reagan promised not to raise obstacles to the gas pipeline. But 2 weeks later he decided to upgrade the sanctions. In a word, Western Europe could see once again how selfish Washington is in its sanctions, economic and political alike.

President Reagan tends to view all this as a family quarrel, but other members of the family beg to differ. As the French foreign minister put it, there is a progressive divorce between the United States and Western Europe.

HELSINKI CONFERENCE, FINAL ACT ANNIVERSARY NOTED

Beglov View

LD291546 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 29 Jul 82

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: Seven Years After Helsinki Conference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "The spirit of Helsinki" and the beneficial influence of detente enabled socialist and capitalist countries to develop still more various spheres to mutually advantageous cooperation," Spartak Beglov writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in an article devoted to the seventh anniversary of the ending in Helsinki of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This is manifested most patently in the growth of trade, in various joint economic, scientific and technologial projects.

"There is a world power which is supported by the reactionary circles of some other states, a power whose policy essentially has not stood the test of loyalty to detente, specifically to accords in the Final Act," the author writes. "This power is the United States. The U.S. ruling circles organized veritable sabotage of the Helsinki accords. It is not accidental that Western Europeans now speak with greater concern about U.S. threat to sovereignty and prosperity of their countries than about any other danger."

"Three main aspects of cooperation in Europe have been envisaged by the Final Act: security, economic exchanges and cultural ties," Spartak Beglov writes.

The U.S. ruling circles are trying to impose different things: nuclear confrontation, psychological subversions, trade war.

The latest example is Washington's attempt to undermine the economic cooperation of European states by imposing bans on the sale of equipment for the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe.

"It becomes ever clearer what sinister consequences result from the NATO decision adopted under Washington's pressure, the decision to deploy in Western Europe new U.S. nuclear missiles that can become weapons of a first strike under the Pentagon doctrine on a so-called 'limited' (which means European) nuclear war," the observer writes. "The movement of millions of people against this threat is the protection of Europe's and whole world's future."

U.S. Ignoring Helsinki

LD300056 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[By APN analyst Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The Reagan administration has found no better way to mark the 7th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe than to make public its intention to double its neutron stockpiles. These are intended for the European theater of hostilities. American strategic jargon sees the word Europe and the phrase theater of hostilities as similies. It did 7 years ago and it still does even though the Helsinki accords, which the United States, too, signed, make it obligatory for the signatory to focus on turning Europe into a region of lasting peace and security. The idea behind the Helsinki accords is more peaceful cooperation and less weaponry. The accords require that the easing of political tension be reinforced by the easing of military tension.

Washington isn't simply ignoring these principles. It is acting to turn Europe into a theater of hostilities. Instead of working for less tension and for trade and cultural exchanges to the advantage of all, America's leaders are trying to impose an economic and psychological war. The present administration has been especially single-minded in its planning for a nuclear war in Europe and its preparation of weaponry for the war. The White House and Pentagon are obsessed with the idea of saturating the European theater with the most sophisticated weapons.

The Reagan program for the production of neutron weapons is geared to 6-8 years and will cost $2,500 million. Its nucleus will be 2,200 neutron warheads for Lance missiles and Howitzer shells. In the light of all this, it's understandable why the Reagan administration has refused to follow the example of the Soviet Union in pledging not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons and why it has suddenly refused to negotiate a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests. Both would be obstacles to Washington's plans to start a so-called limited (?new) war in Europe.

This 7th anniversary of the Helsinki summit should be reminder that it's up to the Europeans, it's up to all people of goodwill, to make sure that the future is fulfilled in the Helsinki charter of life rather than the Reagan scenario of death.

Final Act a 'Breakwater'

LD30012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Tomorrow, on 30 July, the world community will observe a significant anniversary: the beginning of the final stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In the Palace of Congresses in Helsinki, the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada signed the Final Act, a major event in the history of postwar Europe which opened great possibilities for peaceful development.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who signed the CSCE Act on behalf of our country, compared this historic document with a breakwater that is resisting what is undermining the foundations of detente. Evaluating the results of the CSCE and its Final Act, Comrade Brezhnev stated that in the conditions of the worsened international situation, the significance of the outcome of the Helsinki conference is increasing and not decreasing.

The document signed in Helsinki 7 years ago outlined a long-term perspective for realistic and responsible conduct of instate affairs. It showed and is showing the way for the development of peaceful cooperation between all the states, cooperation based on strict respect for the independence, rights and interests of each of the states. The Soviet Union is consistently and actively implementing the obligations undertaken in Helsinki. How can you not remember that our country is the only country in the world whose constitution includes all 10 principles on interstate relations listed in the CSCE Final Act.

The aspiration for implementing the most important Helsinki agreements was expressed in the attitude of our country toward the talks on nuclear arms in Europe. Has not the Soviet Union done everyting possible at the Madrid meeting of states which participated in the CSCE? If all the thoughts of our delegation were aimed at realizing a convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, then the representatives of the United States and delegations of some NATO countries strove for something very different in Madrid: to poison the international atmosphere as much as possible and thus to facilitate the conversion of Western Europe into a launching pad for new U.S. missiles, to convert it, according to Comrade Brezhnev, into a lightning rod which would take the return strike in case of a conflict.

The Madrid meeting has been going on for over 1 1/2 years and now a break in its work until November has been announced. Leaving Madrid, the leader of the Soviet delegation said in his speech that the spirit of Helsinki is alive and that he is sure that nobody will manage to bury it. Yes, nobody can negate the Helsinki resolutions. They have had and will continue to have influence on the course of events in the world.

Zhukov Comment Cited

LD300828 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union has pressed and continues pressing firmly and unswervingly for a consistent realisation of all the ten Helsinki principles, for stronger security and broader cooperation in Europe and all over the world, PRAVDA's political commentator Yuriy Zhukov writes today.

True to its Leninists policy of peace, he emphasises, the Soviet Union continues consistently and vigorously to implement the Peace Program for the 1980s, which was drawn up by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, for it is firmly convinced that this program meets the vital interests of the whole of mankind. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms, contained in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, has been an unprecedented act of goodwill. At the same session, the USSR tabled a memorandum making concrete proposals as regards all major areas of modern international politics. A number of these proposals directly concern the situation in Europe.

The fundamental principles on which just and equal interstate relations should be built have been worked out, Yuriy Zhukov recalls. "They are formalised in the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. " But, judging by all appearances, the accords reached in Helsinki in 1975 irk the Reagan administration. "They (in the Reagan government) clearly seek to reanimate cold war by arrogantly flouting all accords that were reached at the European conference and by getting back on the path of dangerous adventurist actions and supplementing them with the accelerated arms race."

But protests are being expressed ever more loudly against this course, which is ill-calculated and fraught with grave consequences for the Western countries, not only in Europe but in the United States itself, the commentator says. These protests are not limited to the vigorous protests of increasingly broad masses of the people. Many leaders of the NATO states, too, have rebuked Ronald Reagan's perilous policy.

Further From Zhukov

LD300530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Seven years ago, on 1 August 1975 in Helsinki, the heads of 33 European states, as well as these of the United States and Canada, signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This document set out the basic principles on which just international relations of equality were to be built.

Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA's political observer, recalls them in his article: They are the sovereign equality of states, the non-use of force or the threat of force, the inviolability of borders, the territorial integrity of states, the peaceful settlement of disputes, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, respect for the rights of man and basic freedoms, the equal right of peoples to direct their own destinies, cooperation between states and the conscientious discharge of obligations in accordance with international law.

The article adduces numerous facts about breaches by U.S. governments of the important agreements which were reached. In their aggressive plans Europe is seen as no more than a possible theater of military actions. Negotiations to reduce arms and armed forces in Europe, as the Western press unblushingly writes, are being used only to calm the alarmed Western Europeans. Economic links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are being crudely disorganized and broken off one after another. Scientific and cultural links are being wound up, although at the time of the general European conference the U.S. representatives insisted -- hypocritically, as can now be seen -- on their extension.

The present U.S. administration is clearly striving to resurrect the atmosphere of the cold war period. Not only in Europe but in the United States itself ever-louder protests are ringing out against a political course which has been so poorly worked out and is so fraught with serious consequences for the countries of the West. Yuriy Zhukov stresses that the Soviet Union firmly and resolutely stands -- now as before -- for the consistent implementation of all 10 Helsinki principles and for the strengthening and development of cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Soviet Committee's Statement

LD291540 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "Soviet public is firmly convinced that there is no way back from Helsinki," says the statement of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. It was adopted at a meeting of Moscow public today, held on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The statement says that "The peoples received the Final Act of the conference as a charter of peace, security and cooperation of the states of Europe. Under the present day situation of aggravating international tensions this history-making document helps all peace forces in fighting against the danger of war."

The participants in the meeting addressed all peaceloving forces with a call "for giving a resolute rebuff to the dangerous militaristic plans of preparing war, attempts at undermining detente, prejudicing the process of all-European cooperation in any field: political, trade-economic, cultural or humanitarian."

In their statement the participants of the meeting expressed support for the constructive stand of the representatives of the USSR and other socialist countries at the Madrid meeting. They expressed hope that despite the obstructionist line of the representatives of the USA and some of its NATO allies "a sober political approach and common sense will, in the final analysis, prevail, and the participants in the Madrid meeting, when it is resumed, will reach agreement on ways of further progress of the cause of security and cooperation, above all, the convocation of a conference on measures to build up confidence and on disarmament in Europe."

As Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet committee, pointed out in his report, today the key issue of preventing the growing threat of general extermination is the problem of reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. "The Soviet Union declares for ridding Europe completely of such weapons as medium range and tactical ones. Our country has unilaterally terminated a further deployment of medium range missiles in the European part of its territory and even reduced a considerable number of such missiles."

"The unilateral steps and constructive peace proposals demonstrate the USSR's good will, its striving for a fair, just agreement, whose implementation could turn the whole of the European Continent into a nuclear free zone." Shitikov stressed.

On behalf of Soviet public he strongly condemned the policy of the present U.S. administration, which is implementing ever new programmes of arms build up, is pressing ahead for turning West European countries into a launching pad for new American missiles, is drawing up sinister plans of preparing for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, is trying to thwart the implementation of important agreements in the field of all-European cooperation.

"The awareness of real danger hanging over mankind instigates the mass of the people to resolute actions," Shitikov said. "The Soviet people are an inseparable component part of the powerful anti-war movement. The Peace March-82, whose participants have also crossed the territory of our country, has been an example of successful cooperation of peace champions in the West with Soviet public."

The participants in the meeting declared for a further development of a wide dialogue of European public for continuing the Helsinki causes.

Radio Commentary

LD291552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Commentary by (Vsevolod Sofinskiy) from the "Topical Problems of International Life" program: "Europe After Helsinki"]

[Excerpt] Systematic political contacts at all levels between signatories of the final act became a characteristic of the years after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Summit-level meetings between leaders of socialist countries and the West were especially significant. Europe, which had been the epicenter of two world wars, began to set a good example in creating intergovernmental relations based on stable peace and the practical implementation of the policy of detente, to which there was no reasonable alternative.

However, I would like to point out that not all those who took part in the Final Act are pleased by this development in the situation in Europe and the world as a whole. As a result of the increased activity of the forces of imperialism and reaction, led by the U.S. administration, the international situation has become significantly more complex.

The present fracture in international relations did not happen suddenly. We have never understated the difficulties on the path towards the strengthening of peace and security. We could no but see the negative aspects along with the positive ones. They are rooted in the disinclination of influential circles in a number of capitalist states to reject the cold war psychology. From the very beginning, some tried to emasculate and distort the very essence of the Final Act and are continuing to do so now by using this document as a screen for interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. We clearly saw that it is necessary to struggle long and hard to achieve a truly stable peace in Europe and make detente irreversible. With this in mind, we very rightly considered the expansion of detente into the military sphere -- in other words, the strengthening of political detente with military detente -- to be a task of paramount importance, and we consider it so today. This is especially necessary because the NATO bloc is feverishly increasing its armaments and making the situation in Europe more complicated.

In 1978, the NATO council meeting in Washington decided to increase military budgets annually. In December, 1979, NATO members accepted the U.S. plan for the production and siting of new U.S. medium-range misslies in a number of Western European countries. The U.S. administration refused to ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic and offensive weapons.

One multi-billion dollar program of rearmament is announced after another. The United States demonstratively broke off a whole series of talks on a number of aspects connected with the curbing of the arms race, and they often use those that they have renewed as a cover for continuing to expand their nuclear missile weapons arsenals.

Actions taken by the United States and some of its allies to undermine international trade by means of sanctions and blockades are crude contradictions of the Final Act and the accepted norms of international law in general. In acting in this way, they wish to cause losses for the USSR and other socialist countries.

Western reactionary circles are unleashing a broad political campaign in the spirit of the cold war against our country and other socialist countries. As is known, it consists of assertions of an apparent military threat to the West from the USSR, brought about, they say, by a shift in the world balance of strategic forces in favor of the USSR. The falsity of such assertions is clear. Between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO, there is relative parity and a general balance of forces. The point is that detente is a natural result of the correlation of forces in the international arena that has come into being during the past 10 years. It is precisely this balance that does not suit the ruling circles in the United States, who are used to dictating its will to others who are weaker. Moving away from a state of balance means moving away from the detente on which it is based. The world is now faced with the choice of which direction to move: on the path leading to a deepening of detente and the expansion of peaceful cooperation, as was foreseen by the Final Act, or to re-entry the glacial period of the cold war and the renewal of dangerous confrontation.

As regards the USSR, from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev said that the process begun by the European conference should continue. The Helsinki Final Act works towards detente and its preservation and development. The USSR's evaluation of this conference and its results, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is unambiguously positive.

Under the conditions of the more complicated international situation, the significance of the results of Helsinki are not lessened but growing. The main thing is to find a way to lessen the present and future military threat for Europe and, therefore, the whole world. The present meeting of representatives of European conference member-states, which signed the Final Act seven years ago, should also serve this end. The meeting is being conducted within the framework of taking further steps after the Helsinki Conference. After the summer break, the Madrid meeting will resume its work on 9 November. In the present worsening international tension, the achievement of positive results at the Madrid meeting gains special significance. The USSR and other socialist countries are working towards this, supported by the neutral nonaligned countries. The socialist countries are guided by the provisions of the Final Act, which also contains the potential to play a positive role in the interests of peace and security in the present situation.

NOVOYE VREMYA Article

LD291300 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 29 Jul 82

["To Continue What Was Started in Helsinki" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "Genuine detente for which NATO is, allegedly, eager will remain mere words unless real steps are taken for transition toward military detente in Europe, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in its issue for July 30.

In an article timed for the seventh anniversary of the Helsinki Conference, the Soviet weekly writes that practical steps of the Pentagon strategists are directed not at military detente but at military tension, at creating a crisis and even explosive situation in Europe.

"While Washington is marking time at the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear means, the intensive efforts are made to prepare for their deployment in three and possibly even five countries in Western Europe in 1983. Neutron weapons are being stockpiled in the USA to be shipped to Europe. The Pentagon also intends to send their consignments of most up to date chemical weapons to the same address...the article says. [Words indistinct] of armaments but have no programme for military detente in Europe," the article says.

"The Soviet Union has such a programme. Immediately after the European Conference the Soviet Union started advancing one after another proposals that now form a comprehensive all-embracing constructive programme of military detente in Europe. A rich choice, a wide range of possibilities was offered to NATO countries. They have not used them, however, to this day and do not want to use them now," the weekly writes.

"It seemed seven years ago that Western Europe firmly took to the road of goodneighborliness with its neighbors in the East. NATO's transoceanic leader or, more correctly, a short-sighted guide in nuclear age conditions, is bringing it back to the crossroads. Where will it move now -- to cooperation or to confrontation?"

"Marking the seventh anniversary of the European Conference, those, who adhere to it, dedicatedly continue the process started in Helsinki, and their number is far greater than those who wish to swerve aside, believe in better future for Europe than the lot of the Pentagon's nuclear hostage," the Soviet weekly says. [sentence as received]

PONOMARYOV SCORES REAGAN, WATT ON ENERGY POLICY

LD291334 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 29 Jul 82

["Washington's Hegemonistic Encroachments" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomaryov writes: The Washington administration openly threatens the use of armed forces against countries possessing energy sources, first of all oil, if interruptions develop in deliveries to the United States or deliveries are stopped. Secretary of the Interior of the United States James Watt sent a letter to members of American Congress in which he unambigiously stated that in the event of interruptions in oil deliveries the United States would not stop short of the use of military force, including in the Middle East, in order to ensure its supply with energy sources.

In fact Watt's belligerent statement was confirmed by President Reagan of the United States at his yesterday's press conference. Replying to questions by newsmen he again resorted to the invented "vulnerability" of the United States as a result of "unprotected energy sources" situated thousands of kilometres away from American shores. This aggressive concept is a component part of the overall imperialist strategy of the Reagan administration that, as is known, proclaims virtually the whole world as a "sphere of vital interests of the United States."

On declaring some region an American "sphere" the Washington "hawks" and hegemonists consider themselves in the right to shape as they want the destiny of the peoples living there, as it is now happening in the Middle East. It is exactly in that area that Washington is trying with the hands of the Israeli aggressors to assert its domination over the entire region and its resources.

It goes without saying that nobody in the world has empowered the United States to serve as such a "guard" of the world energy resources. On the contrary, if there is any need to protect them, then it is from the predatory encroachments of the United States. It is the Reagan administration that is most aggressively and arrogantly using the energy problem in its international policy as a pretext for attaining its global hegemonistic ambitions.

With the help of military threats, political and economic pressure the Washington leadership is trying to dictate its own trade terms and economic order to the peoples and governments, to dispose of the world resources as though they were the property of Texas or California. Washington's encroachment on the resources of other countries are an expression of the essence of its policy of international brigandage, violence and blackmail.

SHULTZ, PYM MEETING REVEALS 'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES'

LD300850 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 30 TASS -- The talks between the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym who made a one-day visit to the capital of the United States on Thursday showed that serious differences concerning the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline remain between the United States and its West European allies.

Observers note that the main attention at the talks was paid to the White House decision to impose an embargo on the deliveries of equipment by West European industrial companies for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. As is known this step of the Reagan administration caused a sharply negative reaction in West European countries which justly assessed this action as the United States' interference in their internal affairs and as Washington's attempt to deprive their companies of profitable contracts to the sum of many millions. The governments of France and Italy recently officially rejected Washington's decision and recommended to their corporations to start implementing the contract.

Addressing journalists after the meeting with Shultz, Pym stressed that differences between London and Washington on the matter remained quite serious.

MOSCOW TELEVISION'S ZUBKOV ON U.S. ECONOMY

LD292146 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The present U.S. administration's economic and social policy is going through a profound crisis. In this we agree with the President's economic advisers. Here are some facts: There are 10.5 million unemployed in the country; social program spending has been cut this year by more than $40 billion, and it has been planned to reduce it by another $131 billion in the next 5 years. At his recently held press conference, the U.S. President himself was forced to admit that the U.S. economy, according to his expression, is on its knees, and many Americans, according to the President's words, are experiencing economic troubles and feel themselves to be trapped. Today, the results of the public poll conducted by the Gallup institute became known. Four Americans out of five express their dissatisfaction at the economic and social program of the White House, at the activity of the Reagan administration in the first 1 1/2 years of its coming to power.

MOSCOW TV BROADCASTS SERIES ON CIA

LD272224 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 27 July carries the following announcement previewing a three-part series on the activities of the CIA:

"The central television services have prepared a three-part program entitled "The Camera Looks at the World," dealing with the activities of the U.S. CIA:

"On 6 October, 1976, a Cuban airliner left Barbados en route to Havana. [Recording of distress messages from the aircraft and the sound of a plane about to crash] It soon became known that the perpetrators of this crime were CIA agents.

"That is the CIA. It was created on a large scale 35 years ago and has become a huge empire employing 18,000 collaborators, not counting auxiliary personnel. It has almost 20,000 agents operating under the guise of diplomats, businessmen and journalists, over 100 residences and support bases and a $1 billion budget and it subject to almost no controls. It is a huge enterprise with the most modern technical equipment.

"The first part of this three-part program will be carried on the first program on 28 July at 1930 Moscow time [1530 GMT]. The program is presented by writer Genrikh Borovik."

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV VIEWS U.S. 'ANTICOMMUNISM'

PM291515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Advocates of Piracy" -- words printed in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] "The capitalists are shouting and the capitalist press is 'shouting with all its might,' trying to DROWN OUT the truth and not allow it to be heard, to submerge everything in a stream of abuse and shouting and to PREVENT businesslike EXPLANATIONS" -- that is what V.I. Lenin wrote in the article "Alliance of Lies" in April 1917.

Lenin's description remains relevant in our day, when the "alliance of lies" is developing its activity increasingly widely in the United States and other NATO countries, trying to slander the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and justify Washington's militarist course.

The protest movement against the dangerous foreign policy course of the American ruling circles that is developing on the planet is unprecedented in its strength and mass nature. The struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war arising from that course is becoming a vital cause for millions of people. But the imperialist atom-mongers are not giving up their sinister designs. The more clearly the process of weakening of imperialism's positions emerges, the greater the zeal with which aggressive circles step up the struggle against the forces of socialism, freedom and peace.

The principle of the all-around weakening and even crushing of socialism has been and remains of utmost importance for the imperialists. The routing of fascism, to which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution, did not teach the claimants to world domination anything. As long ago as U.S. National Security Council Directive 20/1, adopted in 1948, the section "U.S. Aims in Relation to Russia" set the task of "rendering and keeping the Soviet Union politically, militarily and psychologically weak...." And although the subsequent course of world development revealed the groundlessness of such designs with the utmost clarity, socialism's enemies did not calm down. In the recommandations which one of the "brains trusts" of the American oligarchy -- the Hoover Institute -- prepared for the Republican Party before it came to power, it was again asserted: "We must wage political and economic warfare against the Soviet Union .... We must replace rhetoric with resolve and detente with dynamic d_fense." It need hardly be said that the recommended "dynamic defense" turned out in fact to be openly aggressive aspirations and plans to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

When reaction in the United States started to launch its offensive against detente, it needed ideological slogans to "consecrate" that course. "The old myths do not work any more," publications like the READER'S DIGEST lamented at that time, "and no effective new myths have been created. As a result, the West is in an agony of reorientation. We need new myths for modern man." Of course, it was not "modern man" who needed "new myths," but the big shots in the military-industrial complex. That is how the pandemonium started over the imaginary "Soviet military threat."

It is clear from U.S. State Department documents recently made public, that as early as the late fifties and early sixties, Central American institutions were holding closed sessions whose nature can be judged from the participants' remarks. At one such session, for instance, it was asserted that "It is necessary to wage the struggle with no restraints" and that "The United States is already under enemy fire" and "Russia must be damaged wherever possible," while the most important thing was to sound the alarm about the "Soviet threat" constantly, 24 hours a day.

Of course, those gentlemen had no facts to confirm the fabrications about the "Soviet threat" at that time, nor do they now. They simply make use of the fact that public opinion in that country, as the well-known U.S. bourgeois journalist W. Lippman wrote, is created not so much by the population's being well informed, as by disinformation and prejudices. "The modern theory of the newspaper business in America," he noted," is that such an abstraction as truth and such a virtue as honesty must be sacrificed when someone thinks that the needs of civilization require it."

During the years of the aggression in Vietnam, the world saw the shameful picture of the U.S. ruling circles' contrivances to prove black is white and to justify their crimes with verbal camouflage. The Pentagon hordes' invasion of a country many thousands of kilometers from the United States was called "defense against communist aggression," the barbarous bombings of peaceful cities and villages -- a "defensive response," the concentration camps in South Vietnam -- "new life settlements," chemical defoliants which crippled people and destroyed green land were called "weedkillers," and napalm was called "soft ammunition."

They cynicism has taken on still greater scope now. Following the example of their patrons across the ocean, the Tel Aviv rulers have declared the bloody invasion of Lebanon to be..."defense against terrorists." Here, too, they are zealously assisted by Washington spokesmen. Let us confine ourselves to just one example.

At the time when the Israeli aggressor was sowing death and destruction on Lebanese soil, C. Wilson, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, arrived there. And people were dumbfounded to hear the American congressman make this statement: "Lebanese citizens are glad that Israel has invaded their country, they are pleased with Israel's invasion, Israel's operation has been useful."(!)

Nor did the American bourgeois press lag behind. Former Senator J. Abourezk notes: "The American mass media, with rare exceptions, also joined in the Israeli propaganda campaign. Both the Washington POST and the New York TIMES published editorials justifying Israel's invasion of Lebanon.... The larger the number of dead and wounded, the less significance American press organs attached to it. American press organs are for the most part now acting as an open channel for the Israeli military...."

In their attempts to justify Washington's aggressive anticommunist course at all costs, its apologists indulge in various speculations. The American historian R. Tucker, for instance, tries to place the concept of just wars at the service of the policy of expansion. He states that this concept can be given the "interpretation" which is required by "military necessity." A "preemptive war" can certainly be called a "just war," Tucker writes in one of his books, and "moral considerations" must not be regarded as a reason to renounce the use of such a war as an instrument of policy. In the light of such concepts, it is still clearer why the U.S. ruling circles are stubbornly refusing to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Adventurist circles across the ocean would like to find a way out of the increasingly acute contradictions of capitalism in aggression and military conflicts. The very idea of the relaxation of tension is odious to them. As is well known, detente was possible because the Soviet Union and its allies were able to eliminate imperialism's military superiority and achieve equilibrium with the United States and NATO. To wreck this new correlation of forces and achieve U.S. military superiority is the aim of those who set the tone in American policy. It is no accident that they resort to crude juggling with facts and figures, particularly in relation to the results of the 1980 presidential elections.

People in Washington assert that "Reagan's victory in the election was partly determined by the Americans' bitter disappointment over the detente policy" and that Americans allegedly "gave Reagan a mandate to rearm America." Here, of course, they ignore the fact that the present White House chief was elected by a minority of votes, since 75 percent of all voters with the right to vote did not vote for him. The fact that tens of millions of Americans are voicing their disagreement with the aggressive aspects of the present administration's course is also concealed behind a wall of silence.

Nor does the course of rooting out detente meet with support in realistically minded circles in the NATO countries. As the West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes, "the difference between the United States and Europe is that here reasonable people are still gambling on the detente policy." And Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes: "The main shortcoming in R. Reagan's foreign policy is that it is based on anti-Sovietism.... America's desire to unleash economic warfare on the Soviet Union will not find a favorable response in West Europe."

But the hawks across the ocean will stop at nothing. New "directives" and "guidance instructions" keep appearing from within the White House, giving the signal, as America's Philadelphia INQUIRER newspaper writes, "for an economic, political, diplomatic and propaganda offensive against the Soviet Union."

The "psychological warfare" aginst the USSR is being developed with growing force. Bellicose anti-Sovietism and anticommunism are still its core. They are the alpha and omega of all the ideological subversions -- from justifying the Zionist organizers of genocide, butchers and murderers to hypocritical declamations about "combating international terrorism."

The well-known American historian Henry Steele Commager notes: Washington is now trying to whip up its anticommunism "to a white heat." The historian writes about the present administration's "anticommunist madness," its "paranoid hostility toward the Soviet Union," the "preference given to military solutions over political and diplomatic ones," the "readiness to flirt with the hitherto unthinkable nuclear war."

Imperialist reaction is infuriated by the fact that despite its enemies' machinations, the USSR is advancing confidently along the path of peace and creation. The enemies of peace see the successes of communist building as a "threat" to their military plans. It is no accident that Washington has now brought into play levers of pressure on West European countries and Japan, striving to wreck their trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union which have grown up over the decades. The forces of anti-Sovietism count on using the buildup of the arms race and the fanning of military hysteria to intimidate the Soviet people and complicate our creative work. Vain hopes!

The danger for mankind inherent in Washington's policy is obvious. But at the same time, it should be seen that this policy is evidence of a lack of confidence on the part of imperialism's bosses. A system whose captains pin their hopes on war and see it as a condition for the preservation of their positions has no future. The peoples reject the course of war. If the criminal plans of the enemies of peace and socialism have failed before, they have even less chance of success in our time, when peace is watched over by such a mighty bastion as the community of socialist states and everything honorable that exists in mankind is rising up for the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression. These forces possess the real potential to channel the development of international relations into a course which accords with the peoples' vital interest.

TASS VIEWS TERRORISM AS 'OFFICIAL' U.S. POLICY

LD291530 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Reports have come from the West on an assassination of Crown Prince and now King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia which was being prepared by the CIA with the knowledge of the U.S. administration. This is fresh evidence of the fact that terrorism has been elevated by Washington to the status of an official policy.

It is an open secret that when acts of terrorism are staged in some or other part of the world, the bloody crimes are more often than not traced back to the USA, above all the CIA, which is the main center of preparing the assassination of statesmen, political and public figures, coups, provocations, and acts of sabotage. On the long list of victims of the CIA's conspiracies are Solomon Bandaranaike, Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende, Amicar Cabral, Orlando Letelier and other fighters for the freedom of peoples. The U.S. secret services, as was pointed out in the foreign press, were implicated in attempts on the life of Fidel Castro, Indira Gandhi, Samora Machel and Iranian leaders.

Already after the coming to power of the Reagan administration Panamanian leader General Omar Torrijos, president Jaime Roldos Aguilera of Ecuador, Chief of Peru's Joint Command of the Armed Forces General Rafael Hoyos Rubio died under mysterious circumstances in air crashes. The circumstances of their death bore the familiar terrorist stamp of the CIA.

The stake placed by the U.S. administration on terrorism organically ensures from its striving to impose the law of the jungle in inter-state relations, its policy of heightening tensions in the world, of trampling underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of the sovereign states, the frontal attack on the national liberation movement, its crusade against communism and social progress.

Washington is stepping up the terrorist activities by the CIA and other U.S. secret services, the training by the Pentagon jointly with the CIA of special sabotage squads, of terrorists for sending into the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, into the socialist states.

In crudely flouting the norms of international law the American secret services are stepping up subversive operations against People's Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and the other socialist countries. The CIA is sending into Nicaragua terrorist squads. The Reagan administration strives to keep in power the Salvadoran dictators, who stained themselves with the blood of many thousands of victims. It is generously financing fascist butcher Pinochet, "gorillas," in Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala and other Latin American countries.

The USA is waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by arming and sending gangs of counter-revolutionary bandits into its territory. The American secret services are out to destabilise the situation in India, by supporting separatist and extremist groupings in the north-west and north-east of the country. They are hatching conspiracies against Iran.

Washington is openly supporting the terrorist UNITA groupings, fighting against the legitimate Angolan Government, and the South African racists, who have for several years now been pursuing a policy of gangsterism and international terrorism against the neighbouring countries.

Therefore it is not surprising that among the friends of Washington, which is banking on terrorism, are the Israeli rulers perpetrating brigandage and genocide in Lebanon. Tel Aviv is responsible for monstrous terrorism against the peaceful population, meanwhile the ruling circles of the USA are picturing as "terrorists" the victims of the Israeli aggression and fighters of the Palestine liberation movement.

While equating terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples for their national, economic and social liberation, the USA is not above any methods in its attempt to preserve the imperialist order, to halt social progress and the changes, which have ripened in the world, appropriating billions of dollars for these foul aims.

TASS REPORTS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD300630 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] San Francisco July 30 TASS -- The United States held a new nuclear test at its Nevada testing range. The yield of the blast was about 20 kilotons. This is already the tenth American test this year.

PRAVDA ON JAPANESE REACTION TO NUCLEAR PLEDGE

LD300634 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The national daily PRAVDA carries the following comment from Vsevolod Ovchinnikov today:

Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, KYODO Tsushin agency reports, has negatively reacted to the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons, which, he said, "does not make much sense as long as the USSR fails to express itself as being ready to refrain also from the use of its conventional armed forces."

In trying to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiative, Tokyo's official circles appear to be using arguments which were conjured up in Washington and aimed at the ill-informed man in the street in America. But there hardly are many people in Japan who would not have heard that as long as two years ago the countries of the socialist community offered to the Western powers to reach agreement on never to be the first to use both nuclear and conventional weapons against each other.

It is perplexing, to put it mildly, that a representative of the country, which was the first victim of nuclear weapons, should echo what the belligerent circles of the state, which was the first to use these weapons, have to say on this issue. Would anybody in Tokyo really be more pleased if the USSR followed the example of the USA and declared that it would use nuclear weapons any time and any place should this be demanded by its interests?

Trying to substantiate his stance, the foreign minister cites a "Soviet threat." But the Soviet Union has declared clearly and unambiguously that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons against the countries which renounce the production and acquisition of these weapons and do not have them in their territories. The USSR has also expressed readiness to conclude a special agreement that would seal such a commitment with regard to any of the non-nuclear states, in particular Japan.

The Japanese Government contends that it piously adheres to the "three non-nuclear principles" -- not to produce, buy or import nuclear weapons. If this is really so, so much the better. But even if public doubts on this score are justified, the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear arms is of a universal character; that is, it refers to all states without exception. Where is sense then in trying to convince the people, who lived through the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that it "does not make much sense."

COMPARISON OF CPSU MESSAGE TO JAPAN COMMUNISTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 July carries on its front page the text of the message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Japan Communist Party. This has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 1 and the following variations have been noted:

The first paragraph of the PRAVDA version begins:

To the 16th Japan Communist Party [JCP] Congress.

Esteemed Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates of the 16th JCP Congress and through them Japanese Communists, who are currently marking the 60th anniversary of their party's formation. (Supplying opening paragraph)

In paragraph five, the last line, PRAVDA reads ... the whole world.

We express the hope that relations between the CPSU and the JPC will develop in the direction ... (Rewording)

The last paragraph line one, PRAVDA reads ...CPSU Central Committee wishes Japanese Communists success in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. [signed] The CPSU Central Committee. (Rewording)

REAGAN, GANDHI TALKS AT WELCOMING CEREMONY

LD291710 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 29 TASS -- Talks began in the White House today between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India who has arrived here on an official visit.

Speaking at a ceremony to welcome Indira Gandhi, Ronald Reagan stated that the USA would like to broaden and deepen the dialogue with India. At the same time he admitted the existence of differences between the USA and India, differences which, according to him, should not eclipse what they have in common.

In a reply speech Indira Gandhi stated, in particular, that it is difficult to imagine two more different countries than India and the United States. She said two states cannot have identical views but they must mutually respect them. Indira Gandhi emphasised that the problems of development are India's main concern.

A wide range of international problems, including the situation in Asia and in the Middle East, will be discussed at the talks, according to press reports. A serious concern of India is aroused by the build-up of U.S. naval might in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and the expansion of the USA's military contacts with the Pakistani regime. Apart from that, the sides will consider questions of bilateral trade-and-economic relations in which the USA and India also have differences.

U.S., PRC ENCOURAGE PAKISTAN'S ARMS BUILDUP

LD300900 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The Ziaul Haq administration is stepping up the combat potential of the Pakistan Army, commentator Vladilen Baykov writes today in PRAVDA. Islamabad's militaristic zeal is encouraged in every way by the United States and China. It is they that are steadily increasing the supply of armaments to Pakistan.

According to the scenario coordinated between Washington and Beijing, Pakistan enmeshed with military commitments must become a ready tool in performing their foreign policy designs. Pakistan is given the role of a strategic bridgehead in South Asia and southwest Asia from which it is possible to threaten the states of the region that are striving to assert their independence and sovereignty, that are taking the road of progress. The Pakistan territory is widely used by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction for all sorts of provocations against Afghanistan and India. Washington is now pressing on Islamabad to get the right to create a U.S. military base west of Karachi so that the base could become a stronghold for the Rapid Deployment Forces.

"Militarisation implemented by Pakistan is being covered by deliberations about 'defence requirements'," says PRAVDA's commentary. "But is it possible to explain by 'defence requirements' the purchasing of U.S. F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, the implementation of the programme of creating an atomic bomb or the production of missiles with a range of 500 kilometres? All this really means the reinforcement of the offensive, not defence, potential of the Pakistan Army," the author writes.

It is not accidental that countries which are Pakistan's neighbours now manifest a serious concern over the security of their bombers and have to take additional measures to consolidate them.

"All this means that the balance of forces in the region that formed in the past is being disrupted. The arms race is spiralling in the region and this cannot but aggravate the situation. All this causes serious concern of the world public," the author writes.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITING INDONESIA

LD291206 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation is paying an official visit to Indonesia. Our correspondent in Jakarta, Aleksandr Fedonin, elaborates: The delegation, with the vice-president of the Supreme Soviet, Antanas Barkauskas, at the head, met with speaker Darjatmo and other leaders of the Indonesian parliament.

Speaking in the Soviet press, Mr Darjatmo underscored the great importance of parliamentary contacts for upholding world peace and advancing Indonesian-Soviet relations. Vice-President Barkauskas conveyed to the leaders of the Indonesian parliament an invitation to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Bilateral relations were also debated at the meeting with the Indonesian vice-president. In a conversation with the Soviet delegation, the foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, discussed some international issues. Both sides expressed grave concern over Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

The Indonesian foreign minister spoke highly about the Soviet Union's efforts to help settle the Middle East conflict and welcomed the Soviet stand on the signing of another Law of the Sea convention. Besides, he praised the Soviet efforts to ease international tension. The head of the Soviet delegation, for his part, underlined his country's determination to continue pressing for less tension. At a meeting with the minister of trade and cooperation, Radius Prawiro, both sides indicated an interest in broader trade and economic relations to mutual advantage.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON VISIT TO UKRAINE

LD271458 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Kiev July 27 TASS -- John Mounform, deputy of Austrialia's Federal Parliament pointed to the lofty responsibility of parliamentarians in the struggle for the preservation of peace on earth. As member of a group of Austrialian parliamentarians he was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. The guests spent three days in the Ukraine, were received by Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Valentina Shevchenko.

Sharing his impressions about the stay in the Soviet Union, John Mounform pointed to a great role of parliamentarians in the establishment and consolidation of mutual understanding among nations. This is particularly important nowadays that the situation in the world has considerably aggravated, he said.

The member of the Australian Parliament described as extremely unattractive the reaction of the present U.S. administration to the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

We came to the Soviet Union being somewhat prejudiced, John Mounform said. But this prejudice was quickly dispelled after meetings with cheerful and energetic Soviet people who experienced much grief during the Second World War and do not wish this to be repeated. Upon returning home we shall tell people objectively about all we saw in the USSR, said the member of the Australian Parliament.

BORISOV COMMENTS ON U.S. 'SUBVERSION' IN POLAND

LD300204 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 29 Jul 82

[By commentator Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] As the situation in the Polish People's Republic [PPR] is gradually returning to normal, psychological warfare by Western subversive centers against the PPR acquires an ever more aggressive and unbridled character. The main inspirers and [word indistinct] of that undeclared war are U.S. leaders. Their aim is to use any means to torpedo the process of stabilization in Socialist Poland, to prevent her emerging from the crisis, and to drag the country back into the state of chaos and anarchy. U.S. leaders are now openly declaring their plans for the abolition of the socialist system and the restoration of capitalism.

Proof of this is the crusade against communism recently announced by U.S. President Reagan. The main role in the broad-scale psychological warfare against People's Poland and other socialist states is to be played by the Western subversive radio centers broadcasting programs of an overtly provocative and inciting character. The first violins in this orchestra are undoubtedly U.S. radio stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty situated in Munich in the FRG. Over 1,700 people are milling around there, working as professional radio subversives. They are agents of Western special services, turncoats thrown out of socialist countries. (?They include) those who at one time had worked in the propaganda apparatus of Goebbels, as well as war criminals who managed to avoid punishment. This army is led by the Munich branch of the U.S. CIA which elaborates, guides and coordinates the whole activity of those radio stations.

Washington spends about $100 million annually for the Munich subversive center. U.S. intelligence organs created Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty over 30 years ago at the peak of the cold war. Since that time the situation in the world has changed considerably, but the methods of the work of Munich radio pirates have not. With the help of insolent slanders, fabrication of facts and glossing over truth, as well as with the use of disinformation, systematic propaganda and the ideological influencing of inhabitants of socialist countries continue. Even such an ultra right-wing West German paper as DIE WELT had to admit that U.S. radio stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty -- we quote -- use psychological warfare methods in their work.

Particularly inciting and subversive are Radio Free Europe programs beamed to Poland. As a matter of fact, it is an unprecedented, brutal interference into the internal affairs of a sovereign country, violating all the norms of international law and the statutes and premises of the Helsinki Final Act. The entire country has been transformed into an object of a brazen ideological subversion. It was precisely with the help of Radio Free Europe channels that radio subversives incited Solidarity extremists to provoke disturbances and undermine the national economy, fanned up the atmosphere of uncertainty, and consciously pushed Poles to a fratricidal civil war.

After the introduction of martial law in Poland which prevented the counterrevolutionary coup, the tone and character of Radio Free Europe programs have become even more hostile and inciting. This radio station is overtly beaming to Poland instructions worked out in Munich as to how, where and when antisocialist (?elements) should act, and how to organize disturbances and sabotage production to undermine the country's economy and how to provoke dissatisfaction among the people.

The question arises: What sovereign country could acquiesce in face of such an unceremonious interference into its internal affairs? The Polish Government with full justification lodged at the UN Committee on Information a strong protest against using radio stations located in NATO countries for interference in the internal affairs of the PPR and for the willfull exacerbation of the international situation.

The document calls such actions a hostile act against the PPR which creates a dangerous precedent of using subversive radio programs against other states. All this anti-Polish propaganda noise is supplemented by the economic aggression of Washington against Socialist Poland, the aggression into which the U.S. administration has also dragged its NATO allies. Ignoring universally accepted norms of interstate relations, Reagan's administration tries to dictate to Polish authorities how they should solve their internal problems. However, people in the U.S. capital clearly overestimate their possibilities and undervalue the possibilities of the Polish nation for solving its problems on its own, without external interference.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON USSR, GDR, POLISH EXERCISES

PM291055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Correspondents Col V. Bogdanovskiy, Lt Col V. Zhitarenko report "From the Region of Joint Exercises: Combat Fraternity Strengthens"]

[Text] The units and subunits of the ground and air forces of the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany which are taking part in the exercises are successfully resolving the tasks set. Each stage of the exercises is notable for the high mobility and efficient collaboration of the forces.

... The "enemy" brings strong reserves into action, makes a series of counterattacks and creates a powerful defensive line on the banks of the river. The attackers must overcome it rapidly. The motorized infantrymen and tankmen, artillerymen and airmen, advancing in the salient of the main strike, act boldly and with initiative. Precisely on time the artillery opens fire on defensive positions on the river bank. A tactical airborne landing force lands deep inside the (enemy?) defenses -- subunits of the Polish army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany under the command of Capt J. Kloski and Guards Capt V. Kazarikhin.

Under a smokescreen, the first echelons of the attacking units and subunits begin to force the water obstacle. In the course of air support for the attackers, a high standard of flight and tactical training and the ability to hit targets on the ground skillfully was demonstrated by the airmen -- a fighter-bomber and helicopter squadron of the GDR National People's Army under the command of Maj (I. Hofman) and Lt Col M. (Brattig) and Soviet airmen Captains V. Vakulin, N. Zorin, S. Demchuk and others.

The leader of the exercises, Col Gen H. Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and commander of the GDR National People's Army Ground Forces, noted in a talk with KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's correspondents that the commanders and staffs displayed high organizational capabilities in planning and leading the fighting and the ability to react flexibly to a quickly changing situation and forestall the "enemy" in the development of events. The personnel displayed a high standard of training.

The exercises ended. Summing up their results, Col Gen H. Stechbarth and others present at the exercises -- Army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Col Gen F. Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Staff, and Division General W. Baranski, chief of the Polish Army's Combat Training Main Directorate -- stressed that the exercises were a true school of military skill, courage and combat unity.

ROMANIAN WARSHIPS VISIT SEVASTOPOL

PM271303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Romanian Navy Ships"]

[Text] In accordance with a prior agreement, a detachment of Romanian Navy ships under the command of Rear Adm (I.) Stefan arrived in Sevastopol 22 Jul on a 5-day official visit. The Romanian sailors will take part in the celebration of USSR Navy Day.

ANDROPOV MEETS WITH W. GERMAN CP DELEGATION

PM300805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee on 26 July between Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP]; and K.-H. Schroeder, member of the DKP Board Presidium and Secretariat.

The participants in the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, exchanged information on their parties' activity and discussed a number of topical questions of the international situation and the communist movement.

The CPSU and DKP representatives expressed concern in connection with the continuing exacerbation of international tension arising from the actions of the American administration, which has set a course of undermining detente and pursuing an unrestrained arms race with the aim of wrecking the established correlation of forces in Europe and the world and achieving military superiority. Mention was made of the particular danger of aggressive actions by imperialist forces in various parts of the world, particularly in Lebanon, and of plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, including the FRG.

The two sides stressed that in the present tense situation it is more necessary than ever to rally the ranks of communists and all peace-loving forces with the aim of effectively opposing the adverturist course of imperialist circles. In the struggle against the danger of war, the DKP representatives noted, great significance is attached to Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also the program for a just, all-embracing Near East settlement set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his answers to PRAVDA's questions.

The CPSU representatives spoke about progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and about the preparations for celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The West German comrades gave a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements in communist building -- a people who by their labor make a major contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress.

On the CPSU's side, a reaffirmation was given of fraternal solidarity with the DKP -- that tireless fighter for peace, for ensuring that a war never begins on FRG territory and in defense of the social and democratic rights of its country's working people.

The CPSU and DKP representatives declared their firm intention of promoting the further development of all-round, mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and the FRG. The participants in the meeting stated that the CPSU and the DKP will continue to strengthen the traditional fraternal relations between them and to actively extend interparty contacts.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ITALIAN ARMS INDUSTRY

LD201840 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "Influential forces, which have a vital stake in the arms race -- the bosses of the arms manufacturing industry, are operating in Italy," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

Rome is invariably following into the footsteps of Washington's and NATO's policy, supporting calls for an increase in military spendings, the newspaper points out. As a result, business in arms is swelling. Thus, for example, the "Oto Melara" firm has increased output 46 percent as compared with last year. By the end of the year it has secured orders worth 1,900,000 million lire. The bosses of "Aeritali" have every reason to be glad.

Their firm doubled its output in 1981 and secured orders more than 80 percent up on last year's figure. Almost every Italian arms-manufacturing company can boast of a rapid growth of capital investments.

Presently, nearly 300 Italian firms are engaged in arms manufacturing, the article points out. 38 of them are big firms making the backbone of the arms-manufacturing industry. In 1978 a special Italian-American memorandum was signed on cooperation in the field of arms manufacturing. Italian arms manufacturers have established close contacts with British, West German and French arms manufacturers.

The basic elements of a military-industrial complex are now taking shape in Italy. They have an increasingly greater say in the country's home and foreign policy. They are also drawing the country ever more deeply into the arms race, the newspaper IZVESTIYA stressed.

WESTERN, SOVIET APPROACHES TO CYPRUS CONTRASTED

PM291013 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul p 3

[Article by Ye. Kalyadina under the rubric "International Week of Solidarity With Cyprus": "The Shadow of NATO Over the Island of Aphrodite"]

[Text] The severe stuccowork decorating the walls of the presidential palace in Nicosia bears a spattering of bullet impressions. The black indentations are a black reminder of 15 July 1974.

... The predawn silence of the Cypriot capital was suddenly broken by gunfire. It resounded outside the presidential palace and was answered by the echoes of submachinegun volleys in other parts of the city. An hour later the teletype machines of the world's news agencies were stuttering out the alarming news: "At dawn today National Guard units in Cyprus under the command of Greek junta officers rebelled against President of the Republic Archbishop Makarios."

Events developed at lightning speed. On 20 July Turkey responded to the Greek rebellion by landing troops in north Cyprus and occupying around 40 percent of the island in 2 days. Some 200,000 Greek Cypriots were driven from their homes. Hordes of refugees -- women, children and old men -- streamed southward under a baking sun. Cypriots -- Greeks and Turks -- would no longer live together in the same villages and cities as they had done for centuries. Their homeland had been divided: the north was exclusively for Turks and the south was for Greeks. The green line drawn on the island map from west to east pierced the earth with the iron of barbed wire and minefields. A deep wound appeared on the body of Cyprus. And it bleeds to this day.

... The road from the Larnaca International Airport to Nicosia winds among gently sloping hills divided into parcels of brown, sun-parched earth. The fields, sown with rusty death, and the barbed wire of the "Green Line" are all signs of the trouble which has befallen the Island of Aphrodite. There are signs in the capital itself. There, on the "Green Line," or on the outskirts of Nicosia, in one of Cyprus' remaining refugee camps, outside the pitiful shacks knocked together out of tin and plywood, you get a particularly acute sense of the depth of the Cyprus problem, of the pain and grief of a country split in two.

The Cyprus problem was not created simply by the events of that July week in 1974. It was created by over 80 years of British colonial domination. The bloody seeds of enmity sown here by the British viceroys are still germinating to this day. Cyprus tore itself free from the claws of the senile British lion 22 years ago. But the outgoing colonialists did their damnedest to stay. The independence "granted" to Cyprus was laughable: under the Zurich-London Agreements granting independence, Britain kept its military bases on the island, nad the other two "guarantors of independence" -- Greece and Turkey -- were authorized to have troops on the island.

The British military bases occupy 3 percent of the island (where the most fertile soil is, moreover). Recently, endeavoring to please their senior NATO partner, the United States, the British have increasingly been placing their military bases at its disposal. Britain makes no secret of the fact that U.S. spy planes are permanently based at its airfields.

Now that the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression in Lebanon has again created an explosive situation in the Near East, Cyprus -- a convenient strategic bridgehead in the vacinity of that region -- has become an even more important part of the Pentagon's plans.

The opponents of a genuine settlement of the conflict, including people in that country, are doing their utmost to create the impression that Cyprus' only chance is to seek the NATO countries' protection. There is also the inevitable brandishing of the phony "red threat." But while all this "concern" is being expressed, the West continues to put spokes in the wheel of the Cyprus talks; it is trying to take them out of UN hands and sabotage the resolutions adopted while attempting to impose its own "settlement" plans. One such plan, learned of by the Turkish paper HURRIYET, was recetly elaborated by the CIA. Its purpose is to "bury" the Cyprus problem by means of behind-the-scenes deals and put it into the hands of mediators -- "peacemakers." At the same time, NATO strategists do not rule out the possibility of replaying the sinister July 1974 scenario, with appropriate amendments. The other day a report appeared in the Greek press about the stationing of special intelligence systems at Britain's Akrotiri military base to gather information on the Cyprus National Guard and transmit it to the Turkish authorities.

Of course, it is hard for Cyprus to withstand the powerful pressure of the forces of imperialism. But the island is not surrounded by enemies alone. In the struggle for freedom and independence its people have always been able to rely on the support of their friends, above all the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. One of the first to recognize the young republic, the USSR firmly and consistently advocates the preservation of Cyprus' sovereign rights and territorial integrity. The concrete and realistic proposals it put forward aimed at settling the conflict within the UN framework met with the full approval of the Cyprus Government and the broadest strata of the island's public. And today this support is helping the Cypriot people to continue the just struggle to achieve genuine independence and unity for their country and turn it into an island of peace.

U.S. PROPAGANDA INVOLVEMENT IN AUSTRIA RADIO, TV

LD300208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1829 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, 29 Jul (TASS) -- Having taken a course toward sharpening international tension and wrecking the process of European detente, the U.S. administration is intensifying subversive activity against European socialist countries. In the "psychological war" against socialist states, the propagandist U.S. services are attempting to involve the mass news media of a number of countries in Western Europe, also including those who are neutral, and who come out for the mutually beneficial development of links between all states of the European Continent.

Recently, Austrian Radio and Television [ORF] has become the object of special attention of these services. At the ORF, as it has become known here, a new "East European Editorial Office" began to function recently which in essence is given the role of a branch of the subversive U.S. radio station "Radio Free Europe." As is reported, there are plans to use this channel for broadcasting ORF and "Radio Free Europe" to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

IZVESTIYA LEADING ARTICLE CALLS FOR ARAB UNITY

LD291830 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "What the Israeli invaders are now perpetrating on the long-suffering soil of Lebanon is a criminal act of genocide when the physical destruction of a whole people is taking place," IZVESTIYA writes today in its leading article. "The Israeli aggressors kill all men and women, and kill the future -- children. The aggressors barbarously sow death on Lebanese soil by means of U.S. weapons."

"The past decades indicate," the article points out, "that all the actions of military piracy carried out by Tel Aviv in the Middle East pursued definite strategic goals and first of all -- to deliver a strike at the progressive, revolutionary gains of Arab peoples and at the national-liberation processes. Israel and its patrons across the ocean, having unleashed the criminal aggression against Lebanon, have set themselves the same goals. The vandals of the twentieth century have set themselves as an object to eliminate the PLO and physically to destroy thousands of Palestinians so as to bury the Palestinian problem altogether."

Emphasizing that "it is impossible to take the Middle East out of the crisis situation without a solution to the Palestinian problem and without the creation of a Palestinian state," the newspaper goes on, "this is as clear as it is an axiom requring no proofs that it is impossible to achieve a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement through military confrontation and separate collusion. Peace in the Middle East can be established only as a result of collective efforts by all the sides concerned, including the PLO. The question of Arab unity is becoming topical as never before at this time which is complex to the Arab world. Increasingly urgent and obvious becomes the need for Arab countries jointly to determine measures necessary for ensuring the Palestinians' right to life, security, independent development, and to the establishment of a state of their own".

Soviet people, IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion, "are firmly demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invaders' troops from Lebanon and an end to Israeli outrages!".

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, SOVIET SUPPORT

LD291510 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast; report by special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov in Beirut -- 'Arafat remarkes in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] During these terrible days, Yasir 'Arafat can be seen frequently in the streets of west Beirut among the defenders of the city, fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese patriots. In Beirut, besieged by Israeli occupiers, we met Yasir 'Arafat, chiarman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander of the Palestinian revolution's armed forces.

['Arafat] We keep a daily account of the crimes of Israeli fascists against our people and against our Lebanese brothers. The Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon are now withstanding the Israeli Army which is armed to the teeth. The occupiers are using the most modern mass extermination weapons in their aggressive war against the peaceful population and defenders of west Beirut. The evil deeds are being perpetrated by the occupiers on Lebanese soil with the knowledge and blessings of the American administration. The United States has given and continues to give unlimited military, political and financial support to the Israeli Government for the sake of the implementation of the monstrous aims of aggression. It is being carried out with the aid of American weapons and American money.

In starting the war for the extermination of the just cause of the Palestinians, Begin hoped to finish it within a few days, but the picnic they expected did not materialize.

The Zionists' aggression met with the brave resistance of our fighters who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Lebanese patriots against a common enemy. We are waging a struggle against aggressors in unbelievably difficult conditions. The Israeli Army is using cluster, pellet and phosphorus bombs during air bombing and artillery shelling of west Beirut. These barbaric weapons of mass extermination are prohibited by international law, yet Israel is using them extensively in this war in order to exterminate as many Arabs, Palestinians and Lebanese as possible. About 30,000 persons have been killed, and dozens of thousands have been wounded. Hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of Lebanon and Palestinian refugees have been made homeless.

We demand the lifting of the Israeli siege of west Beirut and the withdrawal of the aggressor forces. Palestinian resistance fighters and Lebanese patriots are offering stubborn resistance to the Israeli military. Their staunchness and courage arouse the admiration of all progressive people in the world. We are not terrorists, as the Palestinians are accused of being in Israel and America. We are protecting our children and women from murderers. We are defending the sacred right of our opporessed but unbroken people for life and freedom.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] You have acquainted yourself with the answers of Comrade Brezhnev to questions by PRAVDA about the events in Lebanon. How do you evaluate the position of the Soviet leadership?

[Arafat] In his PRAVDA interview and even earlier in his message to the U.S. President, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed stern condemnation of the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon which could be carried out only with the complicity of Washington. Israel and the United States have set themselves the task of drowning in blood the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. During this critical moment, the Soviet Union came forward with firm and principled support for the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, with a demand for extinguishing the flames of war in Lebanon, for an end to Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of occupier forces from Lebanese territory. All the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots who are courageously fighting against the aggressors found inspiring support in Comrade Brezhnev's statement. The Soviet Union has again shown that it is a true friend and protector of peoples fighting for their just cause.

U.S. ATTEMPT TO BLOCK UN RESOLUTION ON BEIRUT

LD300714 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The United Nations Security Council has adopted an emergency resolution of a humane character demanding that Israel should lift its blockade of Beirut immediately to allow foodstuffs and prime necessities to be sent to the city.

The U.S. delegation, demonstrating cynical indifference to the sufferings of Palestinians and Lebanese, attempted to block the Spain-sponsored resolution, which is aimed at saving the lives of the thousands of people locked in the besieged city. In shielding its stooges in the Middle East, the United States is prepared to ignore the basic principles of humaneness, including respect for the most sacred human right of all -- the right to life. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick even talked herself into describing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "occupier" of Beirut. She twice attempted to adjourn the voting of the draft resolution pleading the need to "consult the government" and "verify the data" on the situation in Beirut, but the Security Council's majority rejected her obstructionist line. Finally, the American representative, not daring anymore to use her veto powers in the face of a united front at the United Nations, declined to take part in the vote at all. The resolution was supported by the 14 other council members. The United States, again, has found itself in complete isolation.

The Security Council session was convened at the request of France and Egypt, which submitted a joint resolution providing for a cease-fire and the disengagement of forces in west Beirut.

The joint draft also maps out ways of securing a political resolution of the crisis. But, being aware of the Israeli military's obvious desire to strangle the city in the choking ring of the blockade, the Security Council gave priority attention to the Spanish draft.

U.S. connivance at the aggressor drew sharp criticism at the session. Hazim Nusaybah, Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, called attention to the fact that Israel's military machine, trying to crush Lebanon, was armed with the most destructive types of weapons which the United States had lavishly supplied it to this day. Israel's chief patron, Hazim Nusaybah said, annually presented it with an amount of money amounting to 3,500 dollars per head in Israel. The world was yet to hear even if a single high-ranking official in Washington to publicly condemn Israel's incursion and its policy of genocide, the Jordanian delegate said.

Clovis Maqsud, permanent observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations who is a Lebanese by birth, spoke with anger and bitterness about U.S. virtual complicity in the Israeli military's crimes. The American representative, he said, had proposed the adjournment of the vote to verify reports about the casualties and the lack of all necessities in Beirut. But could she guarantee that more and more hundreds of people would not be killed during the very same time while she would be making the check.

Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, declared that the question now facing the Security Council was that of the genocide of the 1980s and the destiny of a people being exterminated in Lebanon by bombs and shells.

Richard Ovinnikov, Soviet representative, said that the council members had had to listen to a strange statement that the time now was unsuitable for a purely humane resolution. One might ask: Did the United States think that Israel's actions were suitable? The U.S. criteria of humaneness appeared to be strange and ugly. Israel, the Soviet delegate went on, was using in Lebanon the most barbaric weapons, including cluster, pellet and phosphorous bombs. Who had made their use possible? The United States.

The Security Council continues its discussion of Israeli aggression.

U.S. SPOKESMAN SHEDDING 'CROCODILE TEARS'

LD292328 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 29 Jul 82

[TASS identifies this item as "Rejoinder"]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

Dean Fischer, a representative of the U.S. State Department, is again, for the umpteenth time, shedding tears over the events in Lebanon. "Bloodshed in Lebanon shall be stopped." We regret that so many innocent people were killed and injured in west Beirut as a result of violation of the ceasefire, he told a press conference yesterday.

How many times such pseudo-sympathetic and insincere pronouncements were heard from Washington. The world has however long convinced itself of their hypocritical and pharisaical character. It is an open secret that the Israeli military are waging a war of extermination on the Lebanese soil, using the latest American weapons, ammunition and equipment. According to former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball, the USA injects daily seven million dollars into Israel to oil its military and economic machinery. It is apparent that without that lavish American support Israel would have been simply unable to launch an aggression against Lebanon.

Thus the United States only instigates Israel to pursuing a brigand policy and is therefore directly responsible for the mass extermination of the Palestinians and Lebanese. It must be noted for that matter, that the U.S. administration was well-informed about Tel Aviv's intention to invade Lebanon in June this year and had every opportunity, if it wished so, to persuade Israel's ruling Zionist top crust not to launch the bloody aggression. In the light of these facts the pseudo-sympathetic pronouncements by the representative of the State Department cannot but strike one as "crocodile tears".

PONOMAREV: U.S. TRYING TO ISOLATE PALESTINIANS

LD281540 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Having again violated the ceasefire agreement the Israeli aggressors are intensifying the shelling of west Beirut, especially its residential areas. Fires are raging in many densely populated areas of the city and there is loss of civilian life. The Israeli artillery and aviation are hitting out almost continuously at areas, that is without selecting targets. At the same time the Tel Aviv rulers have resumed their threats about the inevitable taking of west Beirut by Israeli troops by storm. Everything shows that Israel is again deliberately resorting to an aggravation of the situation in Lebanon in order to prevent a lessening of tension and settlement of the crisis. The people in Washington continue to watch calmly how the Lebanese capital is being destroyed under the shower of Israeli bombs and shells and Lebanese citizens and Palestinians are dying.

Using phrases about striving for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Lebanon as a cover the leaders of the United States administration and Israel are actually frustrating such a settlement by pressing for a military, political and national surrender of the Palestinian fighters. It follows from reports in the American press that Reagan's special envoy in the Middle East Habib is engaged mostly in the search for a "place where to evacuate" the Palestinian resistance movement fighters from Lebanon. As to the United States administration, it is not even raising the question of the immediate and unconditional ending of Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the withdrawal of Israeli troops although this is a prime demand in the decisions of the United Nations Security Council. On the contrary, representatives of the Reagan administration are doing everything to assist the attainment of the aims of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon even at the price of the life of tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians. Israel is waging a war of annihilating Palestinians. It is engaged in undisguised genocide and the U.S. leaders are well aware of this.

It was only yesterday, to quote the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, that the leader of a group of American congressmen that visited Tel Aviv, McCloskey, said in a CBS television programme that the Israeli Prime Minister Begin had told him that even if the Palestine Liberation Organisation "recognises Resolutions No. 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council and Israel's right to existence", he, Begin, still would not enter into any contact with the PLO whatsoever. A similar position is held by the Reagan administration as well and this serves as the basis for the continuation of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

By means of diplomatic maneouvres and fierce blows at Beirut the leaders of the United States and Israel are trying to isolate the Arab Palestinians from the Arab peoples, deprive them of their political leadership and thereby prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state. At the same time Reagan intends to turn the constant threat of Israeli aggression into an instrument of its policy against Arabs. Today Lebanon, and who will be the next victim of the Zionists if Washington and Tel Aviv are allowed to crucify Lebanon and the Palestinians?

PUBLIC DENOUNCES ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

Protest Meetings

LD292052 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- The Israeli military continue massive air and artillery bombardment of the residential blocks of the Lebanese capital. The USA, which supplies the aggressors with all types of weapons, including banned ones, is an accomplice in Tel Aviv's barbarous crimes. Soviet people are demanding immediate end to the Israeli aggression and withdrawal of the invaders' troops from Lebanese soil, and are urgently supporting the Soviet Union's stand set out in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the President of the USA and in answers to the newspaper PRAVDA.

M. Aizman, senior engineer, at a meeting of the collective of Moscow's Leninskiy telephone exchange, emphasised that the Israeli aggressor will not be saved either by the barbarous types of weapons being used by them or by the patronage of the United States of America. On these days tragic to Arab peoples the Reagan administration has shown itself to be an overt assister of international terrorists, he pointed out.

The Israeli aggressors' actions in Lebanon by their vandalism can be likened to the wars of ancient Oriental despotisms when cities were razed to the ground together with their residents and whole peoples were ruthlessly destroyed. This is one of the manifestations of genocide of our epoch, states Academician B. Piotrovskiy, director of the State Hermitage in Leningrad, the USSR's biggest museum. Cultural values which were created for centuries are being destroyed together with people under the blows of Israeli artillery. I, just like all Soviet scientists, take with anguish and wrath reports on the outrages committed by the Israeli military in Lebanon and by their U.S. patrons.

The Israeli occupiers' bloody crimes in Lebanon are crimes against humanity, Hero of Socialist Labour N. Ponomarenko, a foreman of the Khabarovsk locomotive depot (Soviet Far East), told a TASS correspondent.

Israel's aggression against Lebanon indicates that deliberate massive extermination of the Palestinian people is the principal course of the invaders, Professor A. Essel, head of a chairof the Rostov State Medical Institute (Russian Federation), pointed out at a meeting.

The workers of the Tartu instrument making plant (Estonia, a Soviet Baltic Republic), have demanded that the Israeli organisers of the bloody venture and genocide in Lebanon and their accomplices from the USA be made answerable internationally. M. Nyu, a worker, and V. Birin, an engineer, speaking at a meeting of protest, stigmatised the Zionist aggressors who by means of U.S. cluster bombs and chemical shells are trying to implant their "new order" in Lebanon and physically to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Israeli military practise overt genocide before the whole world, defying the basic norms of international law. Those actions differ in no way from the cruelty of the Hitlerites, B. Robinovich, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, an engineer of the Minsk production association "Progress" (Belorussia), stated with indignation at a meeting. We are demanding an end to mass killings of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, he stressed.

Israeli Crimes Commission

LD292338 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "The actions of the Israeli imperialists on Lebanese territory are not one crime but a series of crimes, running counter to the rules of international law", a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Kudryavtsev, the director of the State and Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He heads a commission set up in the Soviet Union from amidst representatives of the public and make public the crimes of the Israeli aggressors.

"This is a piratical action which fully falls under the definition of aggression, adopted by the 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly as early as 1974", the Soviet lawyer said. "The Armed Forces of Israel are cynically flouting sovereignty of Lebanon on whose territory they are waging a barbaric war."

"Genocide is another international crime perpetrated by Israel on Lebanese territory", the scholar went on to say. Recalling that the 1948 convention defines genocide as an action committed with the intent of fully or partly annihilating any national, ethnical or religious group, he emphasized: This is precisely how the Israeli leadership acts, repeatedly reaffirming its intention to smash the Palestine resistance movement and fully to liquidate the Palestinian population.

"Those actions, methods and means Israel uses in its aggression against Lebanon are also flagrant violation of the laws of waging war and armed conflicts, envisaged by international law", Kudryavtsev pointed out. "The wholesale extermination of civilians by the aggressors is mockery of the Hague Conventions of 1889 and 1907, the Geneva Convention of 1949 and other acts of law envisaging protection for war victims. The Israeli military concentrate their attention not only and not so much on army units, but, above all, are destroying and demolishing Beirut and other cities and villages where peaceful citizens live. This is done on purpose because it accords with the principal task of the occupiers -- to liquidate the Palestinian population as such."

"Lastly, the very technical means of warfare used by the Israeli troops are also anti-humane and banned by international law," Kudryavtsev emphasized. "Suffice it to mention the cluster bombs which affect the mass of the population in densely populated regions of Lebanon."

"The Israeli aggressors have also perpetrated many other crimes, such as the setting up of ghettoes and camps for the population of the territory occupied by Israeli troops, the destruction of cultural values, etc. The actions of the occupiers essentially are similar to those the Nazi troops had perpetrated on occupied territories," he said.

"The crimes of the Israeli aggressors," Kudryavtsev went on to say, "must not and will not remain unpunished. The public of a number of countries advocated the setting of an international commission for investigating Israel's crimes on Lebanese territory. Soviet people emphatically support this proposal." Kudryavtsev expressed confidence that the commission set up in the Soviet Union "will make its contribution to the defence of the just cause of the Palestinian people and to just retribution for the aggressor."

NEW IRANIAN OFFENSIVE IN IRAQ REPORTED

LD291308 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 29 TASS -- Last night Iranian troops started a new stage of the offensive operation Ramadan in the area of the Iraqi city of Basra. An official bulletin of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, circulated in Tehran, says that Iranian troops pierced two defence lines of the enemy and are advancing inflicting big losses in manpower and equipment on it.

Throughout the last two weeks Iranian troops have already made several attempts to penetrate deeper into Iraqi territory, the latest of them being undertaken in the direction of (Shalamche) -- Basra. As it is contended by the Iranian command, some 300 tanks and armoured personnel carriers of the enemy were destroyed during that offensive. At a recent press conference the commander of Iran's ground forces Shirazi stated that more than a thousand Iraqi servicemen were taken prisoner in the course of the Ramadan operation and about a hundred tanks. Shirazi described the Ramadan operation as a long-term one and designed to "ensure the security" of Iranian border towns from shelling by Iraqi artillery. According to other reports the Iranians have advanced not more than ten kilometres into Iraqi territory suffering substantial losses in the process.

Judging by reports in the Iraqi press, Iraq troops on the western section of the front continue to hold 14 important strategic points on the territory of Iran. On the southern front Iraqi troops made an attempt to seize Mehran which the Iraqi had left after their retreat from Iranian territory. According to statement by Iranian military leaders Iran's aim in the present operation is to seize Basra as a minimum and thus cut communications and routes of supplying Iraq through Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and also to disrupt the oil pipelines in the area.

TASS: BREZHNEV, MUBARAK EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD301238 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Husni Mubarak in which he conveyed to him and the friendly Egyptian people congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 30th anniversary of the July Revolution.

In his reply telegram the Egyptian president expressed sincere gratitude for the congraulations and on his part conveyed to Leonid Brezhnev and the friendly Soviet people wishes of further successes and happiness.

AN-NASIR, AS-SADAT ECONOMIC POLICIES REVIEWED

LD300030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] A few days ago the Egyptian people celebrated the 30th anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution. Here is a talk by Soviet economist Andrey (Meserenko) entitled: A Look at the Past and the Future.

As far as many officials are concerned, this anniversary is not only an occasion which should be lavishly celebrated but also is an occasion to evaluate the road that has already been covered and to think about the future. It is noteworthy that the July Revolution has changed life in Egypt a great deal and paved the way to freedom and progress. As a result of this revolution, under its late leader 'Abd an-Nasir, wide-scale economic and social development began in Egypt.

A European researcher wrote that centuries passed in the Nile Valley but the life of the Egyptian peasant remained unchanged. The harsh injustice of the feudalists, the poverty suffered by the peasants and the reduction of agricultural production took the country from the 20th century backward to the Middle Ages. The agrarian reform law was therefore enacted only 1 and 1/2 months after the Free Officers assumed power. The ownership of land was fixed at 200 feddans per person. In the second stage of the agrarian reform in 1961 the area allowed per person became 100 feddans per person. The remainder of the land was distributed among 1.3 million peasants.

The cooperative movement spread. Peasants obtained loans and agricultural machinery as well as fertilizer, seeds, and cattle at low prices set by the government. The state shouldered the major part of the expenditure needed to construct roads and to carry out measures connected with irrigation and land reclamation. Government organizations carried out a courageous experiment at the Tahrir governorate by establishing a new agricultural town.

Under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir the agrarian reform was not realized completely but it played an important role in consolidating the new regime and attracted the wide masses of workers to the revolution. In addition to the destruction of feudalist relations in the countryside, deep-rooted changes took place in industry. The state regained sovereignty over the Suez Canal in 1956, thus obtaining a guaranteed source for financing its industrial development. In July 1961 President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir signed the historic nationalization decrees which nationalized more than 300 industrial, commercial and other companies.

The transformation of the state into a major economic power and the disposition of the elements of industrial planning provided society with a great incentive for industrializing Egypt. In the course of implementing a 5-year plan in 1960-61 to 1964-65, 879 industrial projects were either built or begun in the country, including the high dam, the iron and steel complex, the coke plant in Hilwan and the shipyard in Alexandria.

During those years the foundation of heavy industry, which had never existed in Egypt before, were laid down. An industry for manufacturing means of transportation, equipment, petrochemical materials as well as many other industrial products was established. It should be pointed out that the development of industry in Egypt took place in the interest and not at the expense of workers, contrary to the conventional capitalist process.

Social security funds were set up in government-owned establishments. The work day was fixed at 7 hours. According to a special decision the minimum wage was raised and fixed at 25 piasters a day. Popular dwellings were built. Workers were able to obtain small apartments. For the first time millions of Egyptian workers began to enjoy all this.

But celebrating the revolution anniversary now makes these workers think of unpleasant things as Anwar as-Sadat, following Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's death, changed An-Nasir's revolutionary social and economic policies by introducing the open door policy. It is now well known who benefited from that policy -- a small handful of new rich people. Retail trade, providing the tourists with services, and currency manipulation rewarded them quickly with huge profits.

During the As-Sadat era, about 100 millionaires emerged in the country. Their joint capital amounted to $3 billion. An area of beautiful villas was established in Sahara City, near the Pyramids, as a symbol of their flourishing and prosperity.

Foreign monopolies also benefited from the open door policy, as they made huge profits out of their trade transactions in Egypt. These were estimated at 400-500 percent of their invested capital. According to approximate calculations, these profits exceeded the so-called aid given by the West by three or four times. This aid did not lead to the improvement of the economy. On the contrary, Egyptian national industry has suffered a stagnation as a result of the strong foreign competition. Agriculture deteriorated too. Egypt's debt to foreign countries during the As-Sadat era amounted to $15 billion dollars. Inflation increased by 30 percent.

The standard of living of the people went down. At the beginning of the 80's Egypt occupied one of the last places as far as income per capita is concerned. This amounted to 177 pounds a year in the towns and 75 pounds in the villages. It is noteworthy that the isolation of Egypt from the Arab world and the Soviet Union and other countries in which Egypt lost secured markets for selling its industrial and agricultural products and was deprived of importing cheap equipment and easy and long-term loans, helped to worsen the crisis of the Egyptian economy in a tangible manner.

As-Sadat, the creater of the open door policy, was killed, but the bitter fruits of his social and economic policies still remain in the country. After Husni Mubarak became president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, he hastened to liquidate the foreign aspects of the As-Sadat regime hated by the people. In particular, the villas of the millionaires in Sahara City were demolished. But the Mubarak government intends to continue with the open door policy to attract national and foreign capital in order to raise the standard of the economy.

The new leaders in Egypt admit that the public sector plays a major role in the country's economy. According to the overwhelming majority of poor Egyptians, the continuation of the old policy widens the gap between poverty and wealth and heightens the social and economic problems in Egypt. Participants in the economic seminar organized by the opposition Socialist Labor Party last May stressed this point.

It is difficult now to forecast the direction in which the Egyptian economy will be developed. But more and more Egyptians are today recalling the July Revolution which 30 years ago put the country on the path of social and economic progress.

HISTORY OF PRC-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS TRACED

LD282012 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Viktor Polyakovskiy commentary: "The Egyptian Revolution of 23 July and the Policy of Beijing]

[Text] The Soviet Union and other socialist and peace-loving countries welcomed the revolutionary events which took place in Egypt 30 years ago, on 23 July 1952. Among those who gave moral support was the PRC which in the fifties supported progressive forces. [words indistinct]

'Abd an-Nasir took steps to establish direct relations with the PRC. The Republic of Egypt was one of the first developing countries to recognize the PRC; diplomatic relations were established in May 1956. Morocco, Sudan, Guinea, and other Arab and African states followed suit. Subsequently the Egyptian revolution launched a campaign against those who opposed the recognition of China. [words indistinct] the well-known reactionary Senator (Roland) expressed his wrath and despair at the Egyptian decision to recognize Communist China. [passage indistinct]

In September 1959 Mao Zedong declared [words indistinct] that China must (?subjugate) the world. [words indistinct] Chinese leaders began to interfere blatantly in the internal affairs of the Arab world and Africa with the aim of dictating to them. In 1965 and 1966 Burundi, Dahomey and other African states had to sever diplomatic relations with China. For all practical purposes Tunisia, Senegal and (?Kenya) did the same. About the same time, in December 1965, pro-Beijing elements with Beijing's agreement plotted to assassinate Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The conspiracy failed, but when the collusion of the Chinese Embassy [words indistinct] was established the Chinese ambassador had to leave Cairo. [words indistinct]

'Abd an-Nasir led the country on the road to progress, reinforced its sovereignty and independence, and resisted external interference. [words indistinct] his policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union roused the fury of Beijing. [passage indistinct] It is a well-known fact that As-Sadat (?abandoned) An-Nasir's principles and allied himself with the American imperialists [words indistinct] Beijing energetically supports As-Sadat's [word indistinct] anti-Soviet policy. [passage indistinct] It approved the so-called peace treaty with Begin, thereby denying the principles and the aims of the July Revolution, which was against all alliances with Zionism and imperialism.

On the 30th anniversary of the July Revolution it is worth noting that As-Sadat and imperialism were unable to obliterate the thought and the just principles behind the revolution; they remain dear to the Egyptian people and to all those who love freedom, independence and progress.

PRAVDA CITES COUNTERCLAIMS IN SAHARA WAR

PM281437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS reports: "Situation in the Western Sahara"]

[Text] Algiers, 24 Jul -- According to information received here, Polisario Front forces have captured the city of Afrarir (Western Sahara).

According to a front statement, 55 Moroccan soldiers were killed during the fighting for the city.

Rabat, 24 Jul -- As MAP reports, there has been fierce fighting between Moroccan and Polisario Front forces in the region of the city of Oum Laouitgat where Moroccan forces attacked an enemy mechanized convoy. Five tanks and several missile launchers were destroyed. The agency indicates that two servicemen were killed and 11 wounded on the Moroccan side.

BREZHNEV CABLES BOURGUIBA ON REPUBLIC DAY

LD300150 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs, today received from the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia a congratulatory cable from President Leonid Brezhnev to President Habib Bourguiba on the occasion of Republic Day. The subject dealt with the developments of the situation in the Middle East and particularly in Lebanon. The Soviet ambassador expressed his country's appreciation for the Tunisian stand and for initiatives taken by President Habib Bourguiba concerning the situation in the Middle East and particularly in Lebanon.

RPP ON INCREASED VOA BROADCASTS TO AFRICA

LD282116 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the Voice of America will henceforth sharply increase the volume of its broadcasts. From now on, the total number of hours this mouthpiece of the United States Government will broadcast will come to 950 per week. Earlier, the budget for the VOA in the current fiscal year was hiked to 109 million dollars, while for the next fiscal year the sum will be increased further by 30 percent. These funds have been allocated for the VOA in order to enable it to double the power of its 103 transmitting stations which are broadcasting round-the-clock in 41 languages.

One and a half million dollars were spent for building a relay station recently in Botswana, permitting the VOA to transmit its programs to the African Frontline States Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia. The recently appointed director of the VOA, John Hughes, has said at hearings in the U.S. Senate that the VOA has been ordered to present the policy of the United States clearly and efficiently, and on a broader scale. It is not difficult to understand precisely what these words denote. The American ruling circles have long been complaining their mouthpiece was insufficiently aggressive in its broadcasts. Stakes are therefore being placed on the strengtheing of their (?broadcasts) [words indistinct] of the African countries and at conducting still more insolent radio provocations against (?them). The Reagan administration, writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, is wholely determined to raise the role of radio broadcasting as a tool of American foreign policy.

While increasing allocations for the VOA, large additional funds have been assigned for 1983 to other (?propaganda) means as well [words indistinct] control of the ICA, the International Communication Agency. For instance, the United States Government has permitted the ICA to increase its (?budget) to 640 million dollars. That means it will increase the number of its employees, who already number close to 9,000 persons, to allocate still more money for its overseas departments which, through the use of promises of financial aid and bribery of local journalists, are managing to push through the publication in local newspapers and magazines, as well as broadcasting over the radio and showing over the television all sorts of material that has been written in Washington. Such work is now conducted in Africa, according to data obtained by the newspaper NEW NIGERIAN, by 70 news centers of the ICA.

The activization of undermining activities of the American mass media is an important component part of so-called Operation Truth, sanctioned by Washington, whose task is to spread news that is favorable to the United States. Moreover, stress is being laid on the constant lauding of the so-called American way of life, of propagating militarism and racism and discrediting the progressive regimes. An example of the slanderous fabrications of the American mass media was the recent (?opus) of the Los Angeles TIMES headlined "Revolutionary Angola" [words indistinct] (?revealing its) nostalgia for the good old colonial times. The author of the article did not spare any fabrications or insinuations. Everything within his vision was like a nightmare. The life of the workers at enterprises of Angola was practically at a standstill -- according to him, of course. The parks no longer had any luxurious plants and flowers, but only rusty broken down automobiles. Indiscriminately slandering everything and everyone, the unscrupulous author intentionally failed to notice the successes of the Angolan people [words indistinct] achievements they have made in liquidating illiteracy and in social transformations. And the admission of the truth that the still existing problems of the country's economic development are the direct result of its 500 years under colonialism is something the West simply refuses to do.

The NEW NIGERIAN justly notes that the American news agencies intentionally distort facts, and in every way they try to minimize and defame the achievements made by the young African states. Spreading slander and misinformation, the newspaper stresses, they are also trying to incite enmity among the African peoples. The stepping up of American imperialist ideological sabotage in Africa naturally cannot leave the political circles of the African countries indifferent, for they see in this a serious infringement of their national interests. And that is why decolonization in the sphere of the news media has become one of the main tasks of the young African countries.

U.S. BASES IN HORN OF AFRICA THREATEN STABILITY

LD282052 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 28 Jul 82

["It Is U.S. Bases That the Peril Flows From" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: After the Pentagon has established an airlift between Mogadishu and Diego Garcia, which, by all indications, is a prelude to direct U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Somalia, the press in a number of developing countries has been calling attention again to the danger posed to Third World states by the U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean. After turning Diego Garcia [word indistinct] its "unsinkable aircraft-carrier", the United States is now using it to add heat to the armed conflict in the Horn of Africa.

Washington began to build up its armed presence in the Indian Ocean under the cover of demagogical discourse about the "need" to protect its interests in Iran and rescue American hostages there. Although these problems have long been removed from the agenda of the day, the number of U.S. warships and aircraft in the Indian Ocean has steadily grown.

In 1980 the United States had 13 bases in the region, whereas in 1981 it secured the right to build another 21 military bases there.

The newspaper NIGERIAN HERALD said that the United States, having obtained the opportunity to deploy its military hardware in the territories of individual states in the region, was exerting efforts to stay there forever. Somalia is the latest example backing up the newspaper's conclusion. The support of the unpopular regime, direct interference in Somalia's home affairs and the kindling of an armed conflict with neighbours -- all this is being done by Washington in order to retain the U.S. bases in the region and further build up permanent U.S. military presence in the strategically important area of the Horn of Africa.

It is also to these ends that U.S. propaganda is busily flogging the myth about a "Soviet threat". The Somali Democratic Salvation Front said in a statement that Ronald Reagan's theory that any internal upheavals in African or any other Third World country was a corollary of a Soviet conspiracy was nothing more than a ploy designed to counter any progressive change in developing countries.

U.S. Navy Minister John Lehman declared that the United States is ready to use force to protect its interests. He made it clear that Washington will not hesitate to make wide use of military facilities in the territories of other countries to project its interests in the Middle East and neighbouring regions. This, said the Ghanian paper DAILY GRAPHIC, meant that the existence of U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean countires made them the possible targets of military strikes in the event of global war, tended to stir up local military conflicts and contributed to instability in the whole of the region. All this is in glaring contrast with the interests of developing countries. One can therefore agree with the opinion, now widely expressed in African countries, that the heads of state and government of the OAU countries, who will soon meet in Tripoli, are faced with the task of saving Africa from the threat of imperialist bases.

PRAVDA CITES FOREIGN MEDIA ON SOMALIA SITUATION

PM291349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "The Situation Is Deteriorating"]

[Text] London, 26 Jul — The U.S. administration's decision to begin supplying weapons to the Mogadishu regime, which does not have the Somali population's support, is seriously exacerbating the situation in Somalia and leading to the internationalization of the conflict in that country, which is of a purely internal nature, says a statement issued in Nairobi today by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS]. The document stresses, REUTERS reports, that Washington's actions could have serious consequences for peace and security in Africa and throughout the world.

The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia statement rejects the fabrications of Western mass information organs which try to represent the desire of the peoples of developing countries for change as the result of mythical "intrigues by the Soviet Union."

The military operations in Somalia are becoming increasingly intense, London's DAILY TELEGRAPH writes today. For its part, the TIMES notes the "low morale" of Mogadishu's regular troops.

Paris, 26 Jul -- Washington's decision to embark on the immediate shipment of arms to Somalia is evidence of the difficult situation which the Mogadishu regime finds itself in, France's LE MATIN writes. The newspaper recalls that the United States has the use of military bases in Somalia, which could be used by the American "Rapid Deployment Forces" in the strategically important region of the Indian Ocean, the Near East and the Red Sea.

AFP, reporting on the course of armed actions in Somalia between government troops and detachments of the opposition Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, notes that in recent days artillery exchanges have taken place in various parts of the country, including Borama in the north and Mandera in the south. Hostilities are also continuing in central regions of Somalia.

TIKHONOV SPEECH TO GRENADIAN PREMIER 27 JULY

PM291127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere" on the speech delivered by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 27 July Kremlin dinner for Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada]

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, N.A. Tikhnov said, I cordially welcome you, Comrade Bishop, the people accompanying you and all the Grenadian friends present here.

We are pleased that a Grenadian party and government delegation has come to Moscow and are pleased to meet with representatives of the freedom-loving and proud people of that small Caribbean country.

Less than 10 years ago your people freed themselves from the fetters of colonialism, and since the victory of the March 1979 revolution, which overthrew the rule of oligarchy and imperialism, theyhave begun building a truly free democratic society.

Under the leadership of the New Jewel Movement and the people's revolutionary government, the people of Grenada are waging a struggle under complex external conditions to strengthen their country's sovereignty, reinforce its economic independence and implement progressive socioeconomic transformations.

You have done a great deal in the short time that has elapsed since the victory of the Grenadian revolution, and this gladdens all friends of the new Grenada.

The liberation processes which have now developed in the Caribbean and Central American region occur in the overall context of the people's struggle for peace and social progress. However, this course of events gives the forces of imperialism and reaction no rest. They are seeking to reverse it, exacerbating the international situation, trying to achieve military superiority and interfering in the internal affairs of peoples and states opposed to imperialist diktat.

In the modern era the growing threat of nuclear war poses a special danger to mankind. Imperialist states, and the present U.S. administration above all, are continuing to blackmail countries and peoples with the nuclear threat. They not only allow for the possibility of using these barbarous weapons but also try to accustom mankind to the idea of the inevitability of nuclear conflict. This reckless policy is arousing growing indignation and protests in states and peoples that do not want everything that has been created on earth through the efforts of many generations of people to perish in the fire of nuclear catastrophe.

This is why such a truly wide and profound international response has been elicited by the Soviet Union's decision to undertake a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This initiative, advanced in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and the other Soviet peace proposals are imbued with genuine concern for peace and the fate of mankind.

The Soviet Union believes that the chief task now is to remove the threat of war and prevent imperialist forces from giving a new twist to the arms race spiral. Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union is persistently seeking to reach accords on limiting and reducing arms, above all strategic arms.

The Soviet side is holding corresponding talks with the United States in a constructive spirit, displaying readiness to arrive at mutually acceptable accords based on the principle of equality and identical security.

Recent events lend still greater urgency to the Soviet Union's proposals to turn into a zone of peace as large a part of the world ocean as possible, particularly those regions crossed by the busiest seaways, in the very near future. Grenada's efforts aimed at ridding the Caribbean of military bases and provocative maneuvers are in the same direction. May its waters be plowed not by aircraft carriers and destroyers but by merchant ships and tourist liners!

Grenada's peace-loving foreign policy, which has won prestige for your country far outside the Caribbean, attests that all countries -- large, medium and small -- can make their contribution to the common cause of the struggle against the threat of war and for the assertion of detente and equitable international cooperation.

The Soviet Union, true to its principled policy toward liberated countries, advocates the creation of favorable international conditions for Grenada's independent development.

We roundly condemn the policy of threats, provocations and blockades with respect both to your country and to other states, and we believe that such illegal actions must be extirpated from the practice of international relations.

The times have gone when young countries were dictated to as to what policy they should pursue and with whom they should be friendly. The peoples are increasingly becoming the masters of their own destiny.

This should be understood by those who try to impose their will on them and who wish to perpetuate colonial and neocolonialist practices and the rule of racist and fascist regimes, wherever it might be -- in the Caribbean and Central America or in the Near East, in southern Africa or the South Atlantic.

Israel's outrages on Arab lands arouse profound indignation. Real genocide is being perpetrated against the Palestinian people, recalling the times of the fascist crimes in Europe. But there can be no doubt that history will also pass its stiff sentence on the latter-day barbarians and their patrons.

The Soviet Union's position in connection with the aggression in Lebanon was set forth very definitely in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to PRAVDA's questions. They contain clear and concrete proposals on ways to a fair and general settlement of the Near East's problems. These proposals have elicited a broad international response.

The solidarity and support of the Nonaligned Movement, including Grenada, and of all honest people are of great significance to the cause of the long-suffering Palestinian people.

We are profoundly satisfied that friendly relations have taken shape between the Soviet Union and Grenada. Soviet-Grenadian cooperation is advancing successfully in various spheres. The talks held and the agreements signed will help to expand the ties between our countries and to impart to them a stable, progressive nature in the interests of our peoples, peace and international cooperation.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to Comrade Bishop's health, to the health of all the Grenadian guests and to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Grenada.

COMPARISON OF DELEGATION WELCOMING BISHOP

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 July publishes on the front page a TASS report on the arrival of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in Moscow. This report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Television Service item published in the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page K 1 and the following variation has been noted:

From paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA supplies the following additional passage:

...Mesyats, Shamshin, V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; USSR First Deputy Ministers G.M. Korniyenko and N.V. Ogarkov; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for foreign economic relations; V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister; G.I. Sazhenev, USSR ambassador to Grenada; V.N. Kazimirov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section; and other officials....

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM291555 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30, Jul 82, signed to press 19 Jul 82 p 20

[Editorial board interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Cuba: A Confident Step" -- date of interview not given]

[Text] The fraternal Cuban people are marking a glorious revolutionary date -- the National Uprising Day of 26 July. On that day in 1953, Cuban heroes stormed the Moncada barracks and laid the foundation for the patriotic struggle of Cuba's broad people's masses for their liberation. Under Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] leadership, Cuba's people are now confidently proceeding along the path of socialist building. At the editorial office's request, a number of questions were put to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Vice President of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, who headed the Cuban delegation at the 12th session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held recently in Moscow.

[Question] Comrade Rodriguez, how do you assess the results of the 12th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission?

[Answer] These results again show the strength of solidarity between Cuba and the Soviet Union based on the unshakable principles of socialist internationalism.

The session's participants took as their point of departure the fundamental avenues of cooperation formulated by CPSU and PCC congresses and also the agreements reached between Comrades Fidel Castro and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The commission's work was a practical manifestation of those principles and confirmation that the Soviet Union is the main external factor in Cuba's economic development. This applies not only to trade relations which are very important and decisive for us, but also to the Soviet Union's very great participation in the implementation of the country's main economic development programs.

The session discussed important questions of Cuba's economic development. The discussion concerned not only basic industry but light industry, too, and issues concerning services for the population and particularly our country's scientific and technical development.

[Question] The commission examined progress in the implementation of the Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation agreement which envisages increasing the volume of Soviet assistance by nearly 80 percent in the current 5-year plan. What can you tell us about the implementation of this agreement?

[Answer] As in previous years, during the first half of 1982 our countries' economic and technical cooperation developed fruitfully. We reached the conclusion at the session that the joint capital investments in Soviet-Cuban cooperative construction projects are being implemented successfully. We discussed, for example, the state of the construction of two textile factories. They will be commissioned in the second half of this year and the first half of 1983. One of them is a spinning factory whose output will meet the yarn requirements of our country's fabric enterprises. The other, under construction in the city of Santiago de Cuba, will have an annual productivity of 80 million square meters of fabric. It will be one of the world's largest spinning factories.

[Question] Cuba is paying great attention to developing its nickel industry. How are matters progressing in cooperation projects in this sector?

[Answer] Progress in carrying out cooperative work in the construction and modernization of Cuba's nickel industry enterprises was one of the most important at the session [sentence as published]. In cooperation with Soviet experts, the main projects, the Moa and Nicaro plants, have been radically rebuilt which has made it possible to expand their capacities and increase the supplies of this product to the USSR. The Punta Gorda plant is another joint construction project.

At Punta Gorda we are now building a huge nickel processing combine. Its capacity will be 30,000 tons of nickel-bearing raw materials annually. This is the largest construction project ever carried out in our country, and we were convinced at the session that despite a certain backlog it will be quite feasible to keep to schedule for the construction of this enterprise. This combine is now a vast metal and concrete edifice standing in a formerly God-forsaken part of our country -- in the northeast -- not far from the plant in operation in Nicaro.

[Question] Our countries are cooperating succesfully in the development of Cuba's energy base. What can you tell us about joint work in this sector?

[Answer] We discussed in detail at the session questions of the republic's energy development. The country's power station capacity is now 500 percent higher than in 1959. With the installation of new power units at the Rente and Mariel thermal power stations, particularly the construction of Havana's new 1-million-kilowatt power station, and the first nuclear power station at Cienfuegos the installed energy capacity will be virtually doubled. These changes in the country's power armory are imposing. They will enable us to occupy a leading place in Latin America in this category. Success in the power industry is very important for our national economy's further development.

We have paid special attention to geological and exploratory work in Cuba, particularly to exploration for energy sources. Cuba already produces some of its own oil but on a small scale so far. Cooperation with the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry will be further developed in coming years.

We paid considerable attention at the session to transport questions. Certain shortcomings were highlighted in maritime traffic in 1981 which must be rectified. Recommendations were drawn up for improving transport shipments and loading and unloading work. This is of great significance for us.

Scientific and technical cooperation is proceeding strictly on target.

[Question] July 1982 marked the 10th anniversary of Cuba's membership in CEMA. How is Cuba's cooperation developing within the CEMA framework?

[Answer] When Cuba joined CEMA we already had behind us a wealth of experience in intensive bilateral cooperation with all the CEMA members, particularly with the Soviet Union. For us, CEMA membership marked a qualitatively new stage that laid the foundation for our multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries. This created the conditions for Cuba's more effective participation in socialist economic integration.

During this time we have fulfilled and are fulfilling three main programs. The nickel program to which the construction of the Las Camariocas plant near Punta Gorda belongs, is one of them. The excavation work has now begun. We have already signed bilateral agreements with almost all the CEMA countries for the implementation of this construction. There is reason to believe that the work will be conducted at a fast pace. Some countries, the CSSR for example, have begun deliveries of industrial equipment. The Las Camariocas combine will be one of the main joint construction projects within the CEMA framework.

The second program expands our countries' ties in the sugar industry sphere. It is well known that Cuba is the socialist community countries' main sugar supplier. We must develop Cuba's main sector in cooperation.

The third program -- in citrus crops -- is also being fulfilled successfully. Beginning this year the industrial processing of citrus crops will be at a faster pace. The base for this is good -- the country's citrus production is increasing constantly. Last year we harvested about 600,000 tons of which 300,000 tons were exported, mainly to the socialist countries.

We are also implementing other programs within the CEMA framework: for the development of science and technology in our country and in geological prospecting work.

Cuba, for its part, willingly shares with other CEMA countries, for example, its considerable experience in sugar refinery construction.

[Question] The decisions of the Second PCC Congress envisage gross national product growth rates in 1981-1985 of 5 percent annually. What success are the Cuban people having in implementing these plans?

[Answer] The program outlined by the congress has been for the most part fulfilled in the first 2 years. Even given the bad, unfavorable conditions of 1981, Cuba's overall economic growth totalled 12 percent. Labor productivity increased by 10 percent. Production efficiency improved considerably.

But the years ahead could be difficult for the Cuban economy. In addition to the fierce hurricanes which hit Cuba recently there are two factors which complement one another. The first is the fall in sugar prices on the world capitalist market. Sugar is now being sold on the capitalist market at 7 centavos a pound -- even lower than the prices of the fifties. Our purchase and payment potential has been considerably reduced which is forcing us to reduce some plan indicators.

Furthermore, the United States has stepped up its economic intrigues. Cuban exports are encountering difficulties because of systematic anti-Cuban provocations by the United States that are appearing in all spheres of economic life, particularly in the export of nickel. Washington has obtained the agreement of some European and Asian countries to limit or cancel purchases of our nickel. The United States is also insisting that international banks should not give us credits and that Western banks should withdraw their deposits from the Bank of Cuba.

I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to again express Cuba's firm protest against the economic aggression to which our people are being subjected by U.S. imperialism.

Relations with the socialist countries and particularly with the Soviet Union enable us to be confident that neither the fluctuations of world conditions nor imperialism's intrigues will prevent Cuba's progress along the path of socioeconomic progress. The Second PCC Congress decisions will be fulfilled in the main.

NOVIKOV ATTENDS MOSCOW CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM300801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to a Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Many Soviet people are marking fraternal Cuba's glorious revolutionary date -- National Uprising Day. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people was held on 26 July to mark this event.

The Cuban revolutionaries' heroic feat is a bright beacon lighting the path to liberation for the struggling peoples of Latin America, stated the keynote speaker, N.M. Shmakov, deputy minister of the medical industry and vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society.

In the defense of their revolutionary gains the Cuban people can confidently lean on their reliable, constant friend -- the Soviet Union.

Luis F. Vazquez, Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR, who spoke at the meeting, stated that the Cuban people will never forget the decisive support given to them by the Soviet Union. Our successes, he said, are successes for the community of socialist countries, and in particular Lenin's great land -- the Soviet Union. Many thousands of miles separate Cuba from the Soviet Union geographically, but our friendship with the USSR is bound by many thousands of ties.

Taking part in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and military leaders. Also present were a delegation of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association headed by Jose Gonzales Torres, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

PRAGUE: NO RESCUED ARGENTINE SAILORS IN USSR

LD291406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Lately in Argentina false information has spread according to which Soviet fishing vessels took on board a number of Argentine sailors from the cruiser General Belgrano, sunk by British submarine near the Malvinas Islands. It is alleged that these sailors are now in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Embassy in Argentina has issued a statement on this subject in which it stresses that there are no Argentine sailors in the Soviet Union from vessels sunk by the British. Soviet fishing vessels that took part in salvage operations at the Argentine Government's request after the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano found only three bodies, which were later handed over to the naval prefecture of Mar del Plata, as was reported in the Argentine press.

ECONOMIC CAUSES UNDERLIE BOLIVIAN COUP

PM281455 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column: "Another 'Changing of the Guard'"]

[Text] Bolivia's new president has been sworn in. He is Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon. This is thus the third "changing of the guard" at the Quemado presidential palace since July 1980 when, as the result of a coup d'etat, the military ousted the interim civilian President Lidia Gueiler and annulled the results of the general election won by the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, the bloc of leftwing forces.

Even before the events of July 1980, Bolivia's domestic political situation was not noted for its stability, and the overt flouting of the people's will, constitutional norms and civil freedoms poured more oil on the fire. The military regime encountered stubborn opposition both from political parties and from the strong Bolivian trade union movement. The profound sociopolitical crisis has been further deepened by an economic crisis. Inflation, unemployment and the state's foreign debt, already in excesss of $3.8 billion, are increasing. The population's purchasing power has been halved in the last few months alone.

In the struggle for survival, the military regime was forced to make certain concessions and even underwent a sustantial transformation itself. The frankly rightwing regime of Gen Garcia Meza was replaced by the more moderate cabinet of Gen Celso Torrelio. He legalized political party and trade union activity, declared an ammesty and designated 24 April 1982 for holding a general election and 6 August of the same year for the ceremonial handover of power to a civilian administration.

Now, however, this cabinet too has resigned. This is due to a number of factors. Its attempt to rectify the country's economic situation by means of IMF credits failed. The IMF's financial sharks made a great number of "belt-tightening" demands on the Bolivian Government. Some were adopted and hit ordinary Bolivians' living standards hard. Another reason is the acute aggravation of the chronic discord and the struggle for power among separate army groups.

The situation in Bolivia remains tense. It is obvious that a real way out of the impasse can only be found by a lawfully elected government representing the interests of the broadest masses of the people.

COMMENT ON HISTORY OF U.S.-MEXICAN RELATIONS

LD292116 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Defence of Right's American Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

In the capital of any state there is almost always a place which as [word indistinct] symbolises the country's history and the ideals of its people. To the Mexicans the majestic monument at the foot of Chapultepec Hill (Mexico City) serves as such an original symbol of devotion to the native land. Ceremonies are often organised near it. This is a monument to the young cadets of a military school. One hundred and thirty five years ago they died a death of heroes defending the Mexican capital against the U.S. invasion.

The USA's predatory war against its southern neighbour in the middle of last century involuntarily comes to mind in our days when many high-ranking spokesmen of the Washington administration are so fond of hypocritically talking of "defence of the peoples' right to freedom and independence." Those who are fond of prying into other people's affairs should have first of all paid attention to some obvious facts in the light of which their own country looks rather unattractive, mildly speaking.

This is eloquently evidenced by the entire history of U.S.-Mexican relations. Way back in mid-thirties of last century Washington provoked a mutiny in the Mexican state of Texas, using it as a plea for annexing the territory belonging to the neighbouring state, and then for launching an overt aggression against it. The U.S.-Mexican war of 1846-1848 was described by one of its participants -- Ulysses Grant, future president of the USA, as one of the most unjust wars a strong nation ever waged against a weak one. As a result of that war the United States seized from Mexico more than a half of its territory.

The imperialist policy of blackmail and diktat also finds reflection in the USA's current relations with its southern neighbour, first of all in problems connected with the position of Mexican working people who cross the border of the United States in quest of a job.

Those people are systematically subjected to ruthless exploitation and police brutality in U.S. territory, mainly in those lands, incidentally, which were once seized from Mexico. They are deprived of the most elementary human rights and are virtually put in a position of slaves. The present Washington administration shamelessly tries to use the question of these Mexican citizens as a means of pressure on Mexico.

U.S. citizens of Mexican descent, too, are constantly discriminated against in the United States. Quite often they are even forbidden to speak their native language.

These facts are the indelible disgrace of America. Looking particularly hypocritical in the light of these facts are Washington's attempts to dictate norms of "exemplary conduct" to other countries.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW EDITION OF CHERNENKO BOOK

PM290947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Working in a Leninist Way"]

[Text] At the present stage of communist building when there has been a significant increase in the scale and complexity of the tasks being resolved, our party is focusing efforts on improving the leadership of all spheres of society's life. Here there is great concern for improving the work of the party and state apparatus, which is an important link connecting the party's leadership organs with communists and all working people.

The creative quest in administrative work has been a particularly vivid characteristic of the party's recent activity. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books, his speeches and reports at the trade union and Komsomol congresses and at the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum -- these are concrete instructions for improving the work of the party and state apparatus. "The style and methods of leadership are an important matter for all the party and all the people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress. "It is the direct duty of any party leader to remember this and to be guided by Leninist norms every day, in everything!"

Fundamental propositions concerning administrative problems are widely illuminated and creatively developed in the book by K.U. Chernenko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" [Voprosy Raboty Partiynogo i Gosudarstvennogo Apparata]. In view of the great interest shown by readers, the Political Literature Publishing House has published a second, expanded and revised edition [footnote: K.U. Chernenko. Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus, second edition, revised and exanded. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982, 448 pages].

Step by step and in detail, the author shows how the formation and development of the party and state apparatus took place under the leadership of V.I. Lenin, who elaborated teaching on the new type of party. Thanks to the intensive creative quest of the party Central Committee and Vladimir Ilich's energy, in the very first years of Soviet power there took shape in the country a fundamentally new system of state administration and national economic management and of leading party organs both centrally and locally. This system has withstood the test of time and is constantly improving in accordance with the conditions of each historical stage.

A central place in K.U. Chernenko's book is assigned to the elaboration and illumination of the question of the style of the party and state apparatus' work. Describing its main features in detail, the author says that the Leninist style is a range of important, constantly developing means, forms and methods of party and state activity based on the theory of scientific communism and the Leninist principles of party and state leadership. It incorporates the sum total of its important features, which are in dialectical unity and are interconnected. The Leninist style is an integral whole. Arbitrarily singling out any one feature or a few features of that style to the detriment of others inevitably leads to serious shortcomings and errors in leadership.

A fundamental requirement of the Leninist style of work of the party and state apparatus is communist convictions in assessing any phenomena and resolving any tasks. The book devotes a special new section to this. Communist convictions are based not on an empty dream of a bright future, but on scientific foundations, on an understanding of the laws of social development and a knowledge of how to make that dream reality. This means conscious adherence to the ideas of the founders of scientific communism. And that means unity of principles and conduct, convictions and actions, words and deeds.

The sphere of operation of communist ideological commitment in the socialist society covers in essence all aspects of a person's life, his labor activity and social relations. The depth of ideological commitment is measured not by high-sounding statements or ringing slogans, but by concrete deeds and actions. Being an ideologically committed person means seeing and understanding your own role and place in the general formation of fighters for communism and for the triumph of its ideals and subjugating your whole life to the high goals of service to the people.

The author takes a wide view of the significance of the scientific approach to the resolution of current problems and the need for an importance of a constant improvement in the scientific substantiation and effectiveness of party work. The organic unity of theoretical and practical activity is one of the main requirements of the scientific approach. It also presupposes the utilization of accumulated experience, all-round consideration for and thorough analysis of the objective processes of socioeconomic life in terms of their interlinkage and interconditionality, realistic assessment of available potential and the ability to see trends and natural laws in phenomena as they take place. The readers' attention is directed emphatically toward such elements in the scientific approach as the comprehensive approach to party work and its planning, the quality of decisions adopted and the increased role of information work.

Collective leadership is one of the sources of the CPSU's wisdom and its very high prestige among the masses. The monograph notes that the course pursued by the party is not the result of someone's subjective wishes, but the result of collective discussion and consideration of problems arising and the expression of the collective thought and collective will of the party, its leading organs and all communists. By making it possible to pool the minds, knowledge, experience and energy of many people, collective leadership guarantees the elaboration of the most correct decisions and guards against a one-sided approach, chance and errors. The collegiality of leadership in party and state work arises from the principle of democratic centralism, on which basis the entire political system of the socialist society is organized, operates and develops.

And there is one more substantial feature to which the author draws the readers' attention. Collective leadership does not amount merely to the joint, active discussion of problems and the adoption of decisions together. It does not remove the worker's personal responsibility for the task entrusted to him.

The success of party leadership is ensured when and only when scientific principles and a correctly elaborated program of action are augmented by what V.I. Lenin defined as the "ability to conduct matters." After all, the most correct decision, the most well-thought-out plan or the most well-substantiated instructions remain mere bits of paper unless they are followed up by the efficient organizational work needed for their implementation. Achieving a party-minded, businesslike approach, the book says, means doing everything to eliminate from practice the gulf between word and deed, empty scheming, the mania for pointless meetings and endless discussions of obvious issues, and establishing a businesslike efficient approach and a high standard of work both in leading party organs and in primary party organizations.

Communist efficiency [delovitost] has nothing in common with uninspired pragmatism, "narrowminded practicality" or "mindless empiricism" which prevents people from rising above the tasks of the moment. The Leninist style is characterized by revolutionary scope, which is marked by breadth of political outlook and boldness of thought, the scale and depth of revolutionary transformations and the participation of the broad masses of working people in these transformations.

The section of the book "The Main Field of Activity -- the Economy," on the party's work in leadership of the country's economic and social development at the present stage, has been considerably updated, expanded and deepened.

Citing very rich factual material, the author shows how, in accordance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, measures are being implemented to improve the economic machinery and how, with the skillful collaboration of party, soviet and economic organs, the plans outlined are being successfully implemented and major problems are being resolved.

As is known, the 26th CPSU Congress demanded the accelerated transfer of the USSR's national economy onto a primarily intensive path of development and a resolute turn toward efficiency and quality. These questions are now at the center of attention for party, soviet and economic organs and labor collectives, and the success of the implementation of our main task -- the steady upsurge of the people's material and spiritual life and the creation of the most favorable conditions for the all-round development of the individual -- depends on how energetically and consistently the measures outlined are implemented.

The acceleration of the process of intensification of the economy is inseparably linked with the development of the working people's creative activeness and initiative and the strengthening of discipline -- plan, technological and labor discipline. Naturally all this is directly related to the activity of administrative organs and the work of the apparatus of party, state and economic organs. The book notes that the end result depends largely on the efficiency, harmony, flexibility and businesslike collaboration of all its components.

This theme is developed in the special section "Control and Verification of Execution." Questions of the organization of control are examined in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The party focuses attention on questions of the control and verification of execution not because any alarming situation has arisen here, the author notes. The point is that in the conditions of the significantly increased scale of the activity of the party and people every failure to execute a decision does society much more damage both materially and morally. This dictates the need to improve the standard of organizational work and strengthen the control and verification of execution as one of the most important conditions of the successful implementation of our plans and Soviet society's further progress toward communism.

An integral feature of our life and the Leninist style of work is criticism and self-criticism. The party regards criticism and self-criticism as a necessary condition of society's progressive development and the work of party and public organizations and as an effective means of educating and training cadres and the broad masses of working people.

Self-criticism, exactingness toward yourself and the ability to take up, take account of and use in your work what you did not see for yourself are the normal, natural condition of any party, soviet or economic leader, provided, of course, that he has not stood still in his development, but is growing and improving. And conversely, an atmosphere of complacency, an unruffled outward appearance and ostentatious well-being are alarm signals and evidence of marking time and standing still. It has long been observed, the author says, that to protect a leader from healthy criticism is to condemn him to self-satisfaction and extinguish his beneficial sense of inner dissatisfaction with what has been achieved.

Naturally, real criticism has not and cannot have anything in common with blackening the Soviet people's glorious deeds. The CPSU comes out against both those who embellish the real situation and try to show everything in a rosy light and those who try to denigrate what has been achieved and artificially emphasize the darker aspects of life. In the party's understanding the value of criticism lies in its truthfulness and objectivity and in the social significance of the questions raised.

The guarantee of successful leadership is the strengthening of the party's ties with the masses. One form of such ties is work with letters and the reception of citizens who petition party and other organizations. The party, the book notes, maintains and augments the Leninist tradition of an attentive, solicitous, well-disposed attitude toward statements, proposals, requests and complaints.

Today it is simply impossible to imagine an effective apparatus without well-organized office work. A new section in the book examines party documents as an essential tool of leadership and administration.

K.U. Chernenko's book offers the opportunity to consider the tremendous role of the party and state apparatus in the life of the socialist society. It will help party, soviet and economic cadres and the broad aktiv to creatively master the Leninist style and improve all party political work among the masses.

CPSU CC ISSUES RESOLUTION ON LITERARY JOURNALS

LD292130 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has passed a decision "On Creative Ties of Literary-Artistic Journals With the Practices of the Building of Communism." It says that the USSR Writers' Union, its publications do a considerable amount of work for developing and deepening the creative ties of men of letters with the life of the people and practices of the building of communism.

The editorial boards of the journals, the decision says, maintain creative cooperation between men of letters with work collectives of industrial enterprises, big construction projects, collective and state farms, army and navy men. The ties with the working people, the discussions jointly with the readers of questions of socio-economic and spiritual life enrich literature with contemporary subject matter and enhance the competence of [passage indistinct]

At the same time the decision stresses that the work done by literary journals shall be further improved. The growing social activeness, political maturity and professional mastery of the writers help the literary-artistic journals to be more efficient in resolving the tasks of the building of communism, in meeting the cultural requirements of the people, says the decision.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD292104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 82

[IZVESTIYA review]

[Text] The paper carries a report on a meeting of Uzbekistan's Supreme Soviet Presidium, Its participants discussed in particular an appeal from people's deputies working in Saratovskaya Oblast, which was published in the newspaper, to launch an all-union campaign to conserve all that has been grown. The appeal emphasizes the need to launch a struggle for the complete safekeeping and the timely processing of the harvest of the 2d year of the five-year plan period. The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium supported this initiative, and it has been decided to amalgamate the efforts of deputies, groups of deputies, party committees, people's controllers, Komsomol prozhektor activists and the public at large in order to fulfill this task. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

NEW UKRAINIAN MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS NAMED

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 16 June, page 3, reports: "The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR has released Comrade I.Kh. Golovchenko from his duties as minister of internal affairs of the Ukrainian SSR in connection with his retirement." The same paper, on page 1, publishes a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR appointing Ivan Dmitriyevich Gladush minister of internal affairs of the Ukrainian SSR.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES RIGA NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE

WA211036 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Jun 82 pp 2-3

[Report of B.N. Ponomarev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the all-union scientific-practical conference "The Development of National Relations Under the Conditions of Mature Socialism. Experience and Problems of Patriotic and International Education" on 28 June 1982 in Riga, Latvia]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Among the cardinal questions of our era, the nationality question occupies an important place. The historical experience of real socialism has shown the sole possible path of its just and full solution. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke of this with great force and clarity in his greetings, which you have just now heard.

The unprecedented great achievements in the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of our country's peoples are impressive evidence of the advantages of socialism, the truth of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and the correctness of the CPSU's nationality policy. The indestructible friendship of the USSR peoples is the powerful motive force of Soviet society and an inexhaustible source of its creative energy.

Six decades separate us from a remarkable historical event -- the formation of the USSR. "On this glorious anniversary," the CPSU Central Committee decree says, "the Soviet Union appears to the whole world as an amicable family of equal republics jointly building communism [no end quotes]. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society is monolithic. The Soviet people's cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by the true continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is indestructible.

The magnetic force of the USSR's example has become a powerful stimulus of the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation. Under the pressure of this struggle and the impact of the changes in the correlation of forces in the world arena the colonial system of imperialism has collapsed and dozens of peoples have found state independence. The formation of the world socialist system, in which relations between states are built on a qualitatively new basis -- genuine equality, mutual assistance and friendship -- was a tremendous gain of mankind. The deepening of mutual understanding between peoples and the expansion of their cooperation are an important component of the struggle of our party and the Soviet state against the danger of war and the arms race and for lasting peace in this world.

The unswerving and ongoing development of the multinational country of soviets is constantly confronting the Communist Party and the people with new tasks. The party approaches their accomplishment fully armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching and accumulated historical experience and is creatively enriching Leninist principles of the building of socialism and communism which have been proven by practice. The material and decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev formulate and comprehensively substantiate the Leninist nationality policy at the stage of developed socialism.

The CPSU constantly watches to ensure that the new processes and problems in the sphere of national relations be carefully taken into consideration in the activity of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic-planning authorities. Our conference, which was convened following a decision of the CPSU Central Committee, also serves this goal.

I

Comrades! The sources of the just solution of the nationality question in our country originate in the first years of the CPSU's activity, in prerevolutionary times even. The theory of the nationality question in the era of imperialism and the transition from capitalism to socialism formulated by V.I. Lenin is one of the most outstanding of his services to the entire world revolutionary movement. In an integral teaching on the regularities of the development of nations and their transformation from capitalist to socialist Lenin comprehensively substantitated the fact that the true solution of the nationality question is connected with socialist revolution and the victory of socialism and revealed the need for the confluence in a common stream of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the national liberation movement of oppressed peoples.

A central place in Lenin's legacy is occupied by the problem of proletarian internationalism. Lenin and the Bolsheviks disclosed in theory and proved in practice the exceptional role in social and national liberation performed by the realization of this principle in party building and the workers' movement. The party, Lenin taught, must act as a single, centralized combat organization which relies on the entire proletariat, irrespective of language and nationality, and which is rendered cohesive by the joint constant solution of theoretical and practical, tactical and organizational questions (see "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 7, p 122). Lenin and his supporters defended these principles in an implacable struggle against separatist, opportunist ideas and positions, particularly against Bund nationalism and organizational "federalism". The creation of a party on the principles of democratic centralism and proletarian internationalism was the decisive condition of success in securing the combat unity of the workers of all nations of our country.

In the complete equality of the nations, the right of the nations to self-determination, as far as separation, and in the international unity of the class struggle of the proletariat for socialism Lenin saw the essence of the solution of the nationality question. The proposition concerning the right of nations to self-determination, which the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, the first party of the working class, included in its program at the second congress, was one of its central propositions. From the distance of time and in the light of historical experience it can be clearly seen what tremendous political and ideological significance this program proposition had for the development of the revolutionary movement. It was a powerful instrument of the international education of the workers and cohesion around the proletariat of the working people's masses of the oppressed nationalities and contributed to the enlistment on the party's side of the best forces of all the nations of our country and their introduction to Marxism and Bolshevism.

Defending the fundamental propositions of the nationality program in the struggle against opportunists of the right and "left" dogmatists, Lenin revealed the entire danger both of nationalist attempts to blunt or distort the class content of national problems and also national nihilism. Lenin's approach had nothing in common with a denial of national singularities and an underestimation of the significance and role of the history, culture and traditions of each nation. He emphasized that the aspiration to the development of everything progressive and democratic and all that is best on which national pride is based not only does not contradict the interests of socialism and the interests of the working class but concurs with them fully.

That the Bolsheviks rallied the workers and working people of all Russia's nations and nationalities around the Russian proletariat as the basic nucleus and guiding force of the workers' movement was a most important condition of the victory of the October Revolution.

October marked an abrupt turning point in the fate of all our country's peoples. The first legislative enactments of the Soviet power took decisive steps toward the complete liberation of the formerly oppressed nations and provided for their legal and, ultimately,

actual equality. The "Declaration of the Rights of the Russian Peoples," which was adopted on 2 (15) November 1917, proclaimed the following basic principles:

"1. The equality and sovereignty of the Russian peoples.

"2. The right of the Russian peoples to free self-determination, as far as separation and the formation of an independent state.

"3. The abrogation of each and every national and national-religious privilege and restriction.

"4. The free development of the national minorities and ethnographic groups inhabiting Russian territory."

The Bolsheviks had to formulate the principles of nationality-state building corresponding to the tasks of the socialist transformation of society and undertake this building itself in a stubborn struggle against numerous nationalist parties and organizations which then existed in Russia. Speculating on the principle of self-determination and distorting it, the Mensheviks in Georgia, the Ukrainian Central Council, the Tatar and Bashkir bourgeois nationalists, the Musavatists in Azerbaijan, the Dashnaks in Armenia and other nationalist parties and groups were working toward the kindling of national dissension and hostility. The mighty wave of the Russian multinational working class in the direction of unification and the tremendous political and organizing work of the party of Bolsheviks overcame all difficulties. The working people's masses of all nationalities expressed a firm resolve to rally their forces and resources in the name of the common goal -- the building of a new, just society.

In the struggle against the White Guards and interventionists and against hunger and devastation all the Soviet republics rallied even more closely around the RSFSR and strengthened their military-political and economic alliance. This was imperatively dictated by the interests of ensuring external security, an upsurge of the economy and the free national development of the Soviet republics.

V.I. Lenin attached exceptional significance to the question of the ways to unite the Soviet republics in a single state. He emphasized that it was not legitimate to confuse proclamation of the nations' right to self-determination as far as separation with the question of the expediency of separation. Other conditions being equal, the nations' association in a big, strong state on a voluntary, truly democratic and internationalist basis was preferable for the proletariat. Consistent implementation of the principles of the combination of democratic centralism and socialist federalism formulated by V.I. Lenin were of decisive significance in the arrangement of the Soviet state.

The First Congress of Soviets of the USSR, which was held on 30 December 1922, was the logical outcome of the fraternal peoples' unification movement. The emissaries of four Soviet republics -- the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Trans-Caucasus Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and the Belorussian SSR -- ratified the declaration and treaty on the formation of the USSR. M.I. Kalinin said in the closing speech at the conclusion of the congress: "For whole millennia the best minds of mankind have been working on a theoretical problem in search of forms which would afford peoples the opportunity to live in friendship and fraternity without the greatest torments and without mutual struggle. Only now, today, has the first stone in this direction been laid in practice."

The task of liquidating the nations' inequality in economic and cultural development levels inasmuch as this alone could ensure their actual equality was put at the center of nationality policy. It could only be tackled, the party pointed out, by way of the actual and prolonged assistance of the Russian proletariat. The Russian people, who had themselves experienced devastation and hunger, invested huge material resources in an upsurge of the national outlying areas and dispatched thousands of party workers and

workers and specialists, who generously shared their knowledge and experience. Thanks to the internationalist assistance, the former national outlying areas had in a matter of just a few years tackled tasks which under different conditions would have taken a whole era.

Our path -- that of pioneers in the building of a new society -- was not easy. The free peoples which had opted for it had to vigilantly guard and defend their unity. The party emphatically cut short all nationalist deviations and all manifestations of chauvinism.

The nationality question in our country was resolved in the course of socialist building. Essentially, this was two sides of a single process. The socialist reorganization of social relationships and the liquidation of the exploiter classes changed the life of each nation. And the amalgamation of the resources, labor and will of the peoples multiplied their forces and laid a strong material and spiritual foundation for successful socialist transformations.

Profound progressive changes occurred in the life of each nation and nationality and embraced the economy, social relationships and culture. Nations and nationalities of the new, socialist, type were formed. The common denominator of these changes was the equalization of the Soviet republics' development levels.

In the economic sphere this signified the universal creation of a modern industry and large-scale agricultural production. In the course of industrialization and collectivization the national outlying areas developed at an accelerated pace and many peoples switched to socialism, bypassing capitalism. The cohesion of all the republics in a powerful all-union economic organism raised their cooperation to a new level and further accelerated economic development.

In the sociopolitical sphere the implementation of Lenin's nationality program strengthened the alliance of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of all nations and nationalities of the country. In the course of the socialist transformations the working class grew and developed in all the republics, the temper of the peasantry changed and large-scale detachments of the national intelligentsia were formed. The fact that in many union republics, which lacked a developed industry prior to the revolution, the proportion of persons of indigenous nationalities increased considerably in the ranks of the working class -- the main driving force of the rapprochement of the country's nations and nationalities -- was particularly important.

The complete political and legal equality of all peoples within the framework of a single union state was secured. Essentially common, flexible and diverse forms of Soviet national statehood which correspond to the interests of each nation and society as a whole took shape. The firmness and indestructibility of the union of Soviet nations was proven in a severe test, in the fire of the Great Patriotic War. In this war the USSR defended and stood up for not only its own independence but also the right itself of all peoples to national freedom. Our victory saved entire peoples from annihilation. After all, Hitlerism essentially intended to construct a gigantic, virtually universal prison of the peoples.

The cultural revolution contributed to and accompanied the tremendous changes in the Soviet peoples' economic and sociopolitical life. Illiteracy was left in the distant past. Over 50 peoples which lacked a written language acquired one. Millions of people of all nationalities acquired the broadest opportunities for displaying their capabilities and talents and applying them for the good of their people. Large-scale creative groups emerged in each union republic, and academies of sciences are functioning successfully. There is now not a single republic which is not reputed to be outstanding, frequently enjoying broad international recognition for successes in various branches of science, literature and art. A Soviet culture which is uniform in socialist content and the main direction of its development and diverse in national forms has evolved. Its tremendous invigorating and creative force is testimony to the

high fruitfulness of the international cooperation of the peoples and the progressive nature of the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the national cultures.

There are truly unique instances of the successful solution of the nationality question in the Soviet Union. Citizens of 32 nationalities live in the small Caucasian republic of Dagestan. And where prior to the revolution there was national enmity and bloody discord, the friendship of the peoples reigns and there is bustling joint fraternal work in alliance with the Russian and other peoples of the USSR.

Or take the peoples of the far north, Siberia and the far east -- Evenki, Nentsy, Chukchi, Eveny, Nanaytsy, Mansi, Koryaki and others. Many of them are only a few thousand strong. Under tsarism they were doomed to extinction. Under socialism these nationalities, despite their smallness, enjoy equal rights with all the other peoples and have risen from patriarchal backwardness to the pinnacles of socialist civilization.

The Soviet system and the creation of socialist social relationships are a powerful accelerator of social progress. This can be seen in the example of each of our republics. Take the Latvian SSR, whose guests we are today. Having joined the USSR in 1940, Latvia has shown an exceptionally rapid rate of development. It is sufficient to say that industrial production has increased by a factor of 46 since that time. The all-union division of labor has contributed to the appearance of large-scale specialized enterprises whose trademark is widely known in our country and abroad.

The republic has many labor collectives celebrated for their revolutionary traditions and labor achievements.

The level of public education cannot be compared with bourgeois times. Science and culture are characterized by continuous upsurge. All these are visible achievements of the Leninist nationality policy of our party and its combat detachment -- the Latvian Communist Party -- whose rich internationalist traditions live on and are being developed in the activity of the present generation of communists and all working people of the republic.

In the process of the profound changes in all spheres of life in our country over the decades of the building of socialism a new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- which unites all classes and social groups and all nations and nationalities on the basis of the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism was established.

The foundation of the formation and further consolidation of this new social and international community is the leading and directing activity of the USSR. The party preserves as the apple of its eye and is strengthening the friendship of the USSR peoples and their great fraternal union forged in the crucible of revolutionary battles and socialist building.

At this time, on the threshold of the USSR's 60th anniversary, we have, it may be said, an impressive demonstration of the economic and social achievements and the rapid burgeoning of the national culture and art of all the USSR republics. This is a veritable victory parade of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy.

II

Comrades! A most important outcome of the intensive creative labor of all the nations and nationalities rallied in the USSR was the building under the leadership of the Lenin Party of the developed socialist society. The country has reached a new historical frontier. This has, understandably, been reflected in national relations also, which are characterized today by the following principal features:

first, the nationality question in the form in which it was inherited from the past has been solved fully and finally. Relationships of genuine equality and fraternity and

the Leninist friendship of the peoples are firmly established in the country; all the union republics have achieved a high and comparatively even level of socioeconomic and spiritual progress;

second, the combination of the advantages of developed socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution is markedly accelerating the process of the internationalization of all aspects of the life of the Soviet nations, and the interests of each of them are being satisfied increasingly fully on the basis of the country's single national economic complex;

third, the social structures of the population of the union and autonomous republics of the same type which evolved in the course of socialist building are gradually being transformed into classless structures, and it is the working class, furthermore, which is the leading force of this process everywhere;

fourth, the socialist democracy within the framework of a state of all the people, which is being perfected constantly, is affording increasingly broad scope for the harmonious combination of republic and all-union interests and the direct and equal participation in the control of social affairs of each person, irrespective of his social position and nationality;

fifth, the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and socialist ideals and moral values which have become firmly established in the social consciousness are playing a leading part in the burgeoning and rapprochement of the national cultures and the continued development of the Soviet people's single culture;

sixth, the socialist way of life with its inherent features of collectivism and comradeship, the cohesion and friendship of the peoples and the high standard of inter-nation communication today determines the internationalist principles of the way of life of all the Soviet nations; and

seventh, the entire development of national relations proceeds under conditions wherein a new social and internal international community -- the Soviet people -- has taken shape and in close connection with its further progress.

All these fundamental changes in the life of our country's socialist nations and nationalities were reflected and enshrined in the new USSR Constitution -- the constitution of the socialist society.

It should also be emphasized that socialist inter-nation ties have already crossed the boundaries of our country since the socialist community exists and is strengthening.

The main development trend of national relations in our country at the current stage is the Soviet nations' further all-around rapprochement leading to the increasingly great consolidation of the USSR.

Of course, the unity of the international and the national and their harmonious combination even at the stage of developed socialism are not established of their own accord or by waving a magic wand. They are achieved only in the process of the consistent implementation of the scientifically formulated, realistic nationality policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This is why, while rightly proud of the historic conquests in the solution of the nationality question, our party is not for one minute relaxing its attention to problems of the development of the socialist nations and national relations.

Let us take the sphere of economic building. Today the situation is such: the single national economic complex of the country -- the material basis of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples -- is developing successfully; reaching an approximately identical level of economic development, the Soviet republics are jointly solving the key problem of further progress -- the task of the intensification of production.

The party's current policy is an increase in the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time its maximum use for the harmonious development of the entire country.

The interaction of the burgeoning and rapprochement of the nations is manifested in particular relief under these conditions. Many eloquent figures and facts could be cited indicating how the economy of each union and autonomous republic has risen recently, what new, most modern sectors of industry have been created in them and what large-scale measures have been adopted in the sphere of material-technical supplies to agriculture. This has all been achieved by the efforts of the working people of each republic and at the same time thanks to their fraternal mutual assistance.

The increasing scale of the deepening of the economic mutual relations and cooperation of the peoples in the sphere of economic life may be judged, for example, by the fact that the products of 96 sectors of the economies of other republics are used in the material production of the Kazakh SSR, while Kazakhstan dispatches to them, in turn, the products of 74 sectors. The rapid development of industry and the assimilation of large virgin land tracts in Kazakhstan have brought about a tremendous influx here of people from all the union republics. The multinational population of the Kazakh SSR essentially bases its life on nationwide property.

Workers of dozens of nationalities work at almost every enterprise in our country and they send their products, which are also usually produced on the basis of cooperative supplies, to hundreds and thousands of addresses. Thus the products of the Rustavi Foundry are produced with the participation of 284 and of the Volga Auto Works with the participation of 565 enterprises of many of the country's republics. Thousands of enterprises of the whole country are participating in the creation of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial-production complex, in the completion of the construction of the Kama Truck Plant and in the installation of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad.

An increasingly big part is being played by socialist competition between republics, oblasts, cities and rayons of different republics and related labor collectives. The movement for performance of one's international duty in terms of the timeliness and quality of interrepublic supplies has become widely popular. The initiative of the best labor collectives and production pacesetters, who embarked on a priority labor vigil under the motto "60 Shock Work Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR," has found universal support.

The country is moving confidently toward its splendid jubilee. But it has always been a party tradition to concentrate attention on the problems which still need to be solved. Mention should be made primarily in this connection as a priority task of the maximum use of the material and labor resources of each republic, which ensues directly from the party's proclaimed policy of an intensification of production.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew attention to this once again during his visit to Tashkent. They were discussed at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. They are the optimum use of production capacity, an improvement in the quality of the manufactured product, an increase in the volume of agricultural production in all parts of the country, a reduction in the duration of capital construction, the assimilation of newly installed capacity and the fuller use of labor resources in the republics where there is still a manpower surplus, particularly in the countryside. The acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the modernization of production is a task which is important and common to all.

The efficiency of the functioning of the country's national economic complex and, consequently, the economic progress and upsurge of the well-being of the working people of each republic depend today to a decisive extent on the realization of such programs as the development of the energy and raw material resources of Siberia, the far east and north and the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad zone, the upsurge of the Nonchernozem and the development of the territorial-production complexes. Great significance is attached

to the union republics' fraternal assistance in the speediest development of the agriculture of the RSFSR's Nonchernozem zone.

A central task of the party organizations and workers of all republics in the present and next 5-year plans is the implementation of the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the sure provision of the country's population with food products. "The knowledge and organizing skill of our personnel and the entire wealth of experience of party work in the masses," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the plenum's rostrum, "everything must be activated." And there is no doubt that the international unity and friendship of the USSR peoples will play an important part in realization of the large-scale goals outlined in the program. At the same time this work itself will be a factor contributing to the further rapprochement and strengthening of the friendship of our peoples.

Practice shows that the successful accomplishment of economic and social tasks by each union and autonomous republic and oblast depends to a considerable extent on the energy and persistence of the party committees and their ability to pursue a well-considered and exacting personnel policy and constantly strengthen party and state discipline.

Comrades! At the current stage there is an increase in the role of social policy in the development of national relations and, primarily, in the accomplishment of such tasks as the formation of the optimum social structures for each republic, a rise in the people's well-being and culture and the control of intra- and interrepublic migration.

An appreciable rapprochement of classes and social groups is also common to all the republics. There was a pronounced equalization of the Soviet republics in the 1970's in terms of social composition of the population and, what is particularly important, the relative strength of the working class.

Profound changes are taking place in the way of life of the Soviet village, and the well-being of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers has risen markedly in recent years. At the same time there are still appreciable regional differences here, which in some cases is leading to an inordinate outflow of the rural population and, in others, to a surplus thereof. The solution of this problem will depend largely on the surmounting of the socioeconomic differences between city and village and equalization of material and spiritual possibilities in different parts of the country.

The enlistment of the young people from a number of union republics at the construction projects of Siberia, the far east and the Nonchernozem is a big socioeconomic and political task. These construction projects are not only landmarks of the further strengthening of the USSR's economic might but also new routes of the friendship of our peoples.

A notable feature of socialist reality is the rapid growth in all republics of the national intelligentsia. This fact points to the flowering of spiritual life and Soviet people's increased thirst for knowledge and culture.

At the same time it is important to watch to ensure that the available personnel be used strictly as intended. We must not be reconciled, for example, to the fact that many agricultural specialists prefer not to move too far away from city asphalt.

The structure of the training and assignment of national intelligentsia personnel is in need of more careful study and streamlining. The main thing here is consideration of the actual requirements of the republic and the country as a whole. And, it has to be admitted, there are many gaps here. L.I. Brezhnev pointed to them in all frankness in the speech in Tashkent.

The 26th CPSU Congress' conclusion concerning the coming into being of a classless structure by and large within the historical framework of developed socialism clearly

shows the prospects of a further strengthening of the Soviet people's social and international unity. It is in the light of this conclusion that we also need to regard the question of the future of the nations. The coming into being of classless socialist nations will obviously be a historically new frontier of their development. This new social quality will undoubtedly represent an even broader and firmer base of their cohesion and progress within the framework of the Soviet people as a social and international community. And the question of the even closer rapprochement of the nations will be solved at subsequent stages. It will then be possible to concretize the forms of this process and its prospects.

The entire path trodden by our country has confirmed convincingly the tremendous vital force and profound democratism of the basic principles of the organization of the Soviet multinational state. Organically combining socialist federalism with democratic centralism, it on the one hand stands on guard of the specific interests of the nations and nationalities and the sovereign rights of the republics and ensures their increased role in the accomplishment of nationwide tasks. And, on the other, serves as a barrier against manifestations of localism and national exclusiveness as a guarantor of the interests of the entire family of fraternal Soviet peoples. Both these functions are comprehensively reflected in the USSR Constitution.

Our country's experience shows graphically that the more democratic the political system, the more extensively the working people enjoy the fruits of democracy and the greater the force of mutual attraction of all nations and nationalities. This regularity determines the strengthening of union principles in the life of Soviet society and the international nature of the USSR peoples' national statehood.

In all of our republics state power serves the interests of all the working people residing on their territory, irrespective of whether they belong to the indigenous nationality or not. It promotes an increase in the national contribution to the common property of the Soviet people as a new historical community and plays an increasingly big part in the multiplication of the fraternal mutual relations of the nations and nationalities.

Personnel policy also is called on to be an effective instrument of an internationalist approach to problems of national development. All the republics in our country are multinational, and, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at the ceremonial session in Tashkent, "we must strive to ensure that the nations and nationalities of each republic be properly represented in the party and state bodies, given strict consideration of each person's professional and ideological-moral qualities, of course."

The historic transformations in the country's socioeconomic and political life have lent powerful impetus to the further spiritual progress of the Soviet nations under the conditions of developed socialism. The enrichment of our society's spiritual life and the growth of its diversity and polychromatic nature and the "new tidal wave" in Soviet art which was discussed at the 26th party congress are the logical expression of these processes. It is significant that gifted works multiplying the fame of Soviet art are now being created in all republics and by the representatives of various peoples.

The single international culture of the Soviet people, which serves all working people, expresses their common ideals and contributes to the ideological-political cohesion of the USSR nations and nationalities, is growing and strengthening in the generous soil of developed socialism. It imbibes all that is valuable and of general significance in the achievements and distinctive traditions of all the socialist national cultures. At the same time it is broader and more multifaceted than each of them individually and open to all that is humane and progressive in world culture. To see this for oneself it is sufficient to visit any of our national republics and oblasts. And, indeed, dozens and dozens of delegations, our guests from abroad, comment delightedly on what they have seen. They are struck by the achievements and diversity of the national cultures.

With all peoples of our country the upsurge of culture is ensured both thanks to the inclusion in the national collection of the achievements of other nations and by means of the further development of their own culture, the elimination of outdated, backward elements thereof and revival of the best traditions. A culture which aspires merely to conserve the traditions of past years instead of enriching them with the spirit of contemporaneity and the achievements of other cultures inevitably expires and condemns itself to provincialism and stagnation. In a word, the golden period of the all-around development of the peoples of our country is, as L.I. Brezhnev inspiritingly put it, not in the past but in their present and future.

Great significance for the further strengthening of the Soviet people's sociopolitical and ideological unity is attached to questions connected with languages and linguistic life. After all, the peoples of our country speak more than 130 languages.

The truly free and equal use by the nations and nationalities and all Soviet people of their native tongues or the languages of other USSR peoples mirrors the democratism and humanism of our system. Two trends are manifested distinctly here. On the one hand we observe the rapid spread of Russian as the language of inter-nation and world communication, and, on the other, the languages of all the country's peoples are continuing to develop, enriching one another. Merely in the 9 years separating the last two population censuses the group of persons of non-Russian nationality which indicated that it was fluent in Russian as a second language increased by almost 20 million and its proportion in the country's total non-Russian population increased from 37 to 49 percent. Thus bilingualism based on fluent knowledge of the language of inter-nation communication and a national-native language is a characteristic feature of Soviet reality.

The attraction to Russian is very big among all peoples for which it is not the native language. This is understandable. Knowledge of Russian makes it possible to communicate fluently with the citizens of other nations both in one's own republic and beyond and to rapidly assimilate the achievements of science and technology, familiarize ontself with the culture of other peoples and perform one's service in the armed forces well.

The development of such a big multinational state as ours, L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, engenders in the sphere of national relations many problems which require the party's sensitive attention. The party is studying them in depth and constantly taking account of them in its daily activity, performing a great deal of work on the international and patriotic education of the working people, creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist theoretical heritage and repudiating bourgeois and revisionist falsifiers of Lenin's nationality policy.

Party documents of recent years have developed the arterial directions of nationality policy under the conditions of mature socialism. Important decisions have been adopted on questions of the further socioeconomic development of a number of union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs. Concrete paths of an increase in the efficiency of ideological and political education have been charted. The attention of republic and oblast party committees to problems of national relations and patriotic and international education has increased markedly.

The party committees have developed and are implementing large-scale, long-term and, essentially, goal-oriented programs of an improvement in the entire system of the working people's international education. It is good that this work is being tied in closely with the accomplishment of national economic tasks and the strengthening of the cooperation of the republics. For example, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee adopted the decree "Measures for the Further Development of the International Relations of the Azerbaijan Working People With the Working People of the Fraternal Soviet Republics". The council for coordinating activity in the sphere of the development of inter-nation relations within the republic and the international education of the population created following a decision of the Georgian Communist Party

Central Committee is developing its work. Particular mention should be made of such an important measure as the all-union scientific-theoretical conference "Russian -- Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the USSR Peoples," which was held in Tashkent in 1979. It formulated interesting, useful recommendations and was of all-union significance.

Great attention is being paid to the formation and development of international collectives at the country's most important construction projects and in the territorial-production complexes and to an increase in their role in the education of the working class, particularly its younger generation.

The party committees have begun to make better use of the great opportunities of the Soviet Army in the young people's patriotic and international education. Military-patriotic education councils are operating actively, and there has been a marked increase in work embracing all areas of the training of young people for service in the armed forces.

Considerable experience of the struggle against manifestations of nationalism and the anti-Soviet activity of various imperialist, emigre and clerical circles and of the organization of counterpropaganda has been accumulated by the party organizations of the Ukraine. This will evidently be described in more detail in his speech by Comrade A. Kapto. The experience of the party organizations of Belorussia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and many krays and oblasts of the RSFSR is also of interest in this respect. Centers for the study and collation of the practice of international and patriotic education are being created in the republics. The museums of friendship of the peoples in Tbilisi, Baku, Tashkent and Kishinev, for example, have become such centers.

The temper of Soviet man is incompatible with national exclusiveness. As the data of sociological studies testify, the majority of people in various parts of our multi-national motherland do not attach great importance to the nationality of their work comrades, friends or neighbors -- what is primarily of importance to them is the professional, ideological-moral and human qualities of those who work and live alongside.

At the same time our entire experience teaches us that the disappearance of antagonistic classes and the formation of socialist social relationships do not of themselves guarantee the corresponding changes in the socio-psychological sphere and in relations between people of different nationalities and do not automatically ensure the disappearance of nationalist prejudices and manifestations. V.I. Lenin repeatedly drew the party's attention to the fact that survivals in the mentality of the masses inherited from the past do not disappear immediately and cannot be nailed down in a casket and laid in the grave as remnants of the old, deceased, world.

Vestiges of nationalism are particularly tenacious and stubborn in the sphere of everyday, interpersonal relationships and are frequently closely interwoven with survivals of a religious nature. For this reason it is necessary to work constantly to ensure that proletarian internationalism take root as a norm of the daily behavior and an inalienable feature of an active position in life of every person. Questions of the formation of the truly internationalist foundations of the people's masses' world outlook should also be within the sights of the party organizations.

It is no secret that in the struggle against real socialism the West's hostile propaganda exerts particularly great efforts to damage the friendship of the peoples of our country and resuscitate nationalist trends and sentiments. Imperialist intelligence and all kinds of petty emigre groups and fraudulent radio voices in their service are engaged in this day and night, it may be said.

Subversive work is also being performed intensively against the peoples of the Soviet Baltic, which demands the close attention of the communists and executive authorities of these republics and constant concern to strengthen the internationalism and friendship of the peoples.

In ideological education it is necessary to reveal in depth the essence of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and display daily and constant concern for a strengthening of friendship between the working people of all nationalities. Particular attention needs to be paid to the youth and the molding in all young men and women of devotion to the socialist motherland and implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morals.

The press, radio and television, propagandists and agitators, party committee lecturer groups, "Znaniye" Society organizations and cultural-educational establishments are called on to participate most actively in the working people's patriotic and international education.

Internationalists are not, as is known, born, but raised. The Communist Party sees the constant enrichment and improvement of international and patriotic education and its forms and methods as a principal means of strengthening the Leninist friendship of the peoples and a most important condition of our society's accelerated development along the path of the building of communism.

Comrades! Summing what has been said about the CPSU's nationality policy at the stage of developed socialism, I would like to highlight its principal directions. These are:

the constant strengthening of the Leninist friendship of the USSR peoples and effective assistance to the process of the consolidation and development of the Soviet people as a new historical community;

consistent implementation of the policy of the further material and spiritual progress of each republic and at the same time the maximum use of their potential for the harmonious development of the entire country;

concentration of the efforts of the working people of all nations on the solution of the key economic problem -- the intensification of production and the increased efficiency of the entire national economic complex;

the strengthening of the USSR and the consistent deepening of socialist democracy;

development of the social structure of the population of the Soviet republics in the channel of the coming into being of a classless society;

the utmost assistance to the progress of the spiritual culture of each nation and nationality of the country and the further development of the Soviet people's single socialist culture;

concrete and purposeful work on the working people's patriotic and international education and an emphatic rebuff of imperialism's campaign of slander; and

the creative development of Lenin's teaching on nations and national relations with reference to the conditions of developed socialism and the gradual transition to communism.

In the realization of the goals of each of these directions a critical role belongs to our social science. It is essential to increase the practical results of the corresponding scientific research.

III

Comrades! The struggle for liberation from foreign and national oppression has a 1,000-year history. And in our time also the nationality question constitutes a central problem of human society's development.

For this reason the most relevant world-historical significance is attached to the theory and practice of the transformation of national relations in the USSR. They are

having a tremendous impact on the peoples' struggle for national independence, liberty and equality. Many aspects of the CPSU's experience are being used extensively by progressive states, parties and social movements throughout the world in their political and ideological struggle against imperialism and for national independence and revival.

The Marxist-Leninist parties are the most resolute and thoroughly consistent fighters for full national equality. To highlight mainly why the communist movement has for many decades paid such great and undiminished attention to the nationality question, it is possible to point to the following principal reasons.

The first is that the struggle for national freedom and independence and the establishment of complete equality, trust and friendship between nations is an inalianable part of the true social renewal of the world in our era and, consequently, of the struggle which the communists are waging for a better future for mankind.

The second is that the struggle for the establishment of nations' equality and just inter-nation relations is an important factor of successful opposition to the policy of imperialism, which is aimed at an exacerbation of the international situation, and a factor of the struggle against the military danger and the arms race. "Our experience," V.I. Lenin emphasized, "has created in us the inexorable belief that only tremendous attentiveness to the interests of different nations removes the ground for conflicts, removes mutual distrust, removes the danger of any intrigues and creates that trust, particularly of workers and peasants speaking different languages, without which both peaceful relations between peoples and any successful development of all that is valuable in modern civilization are absolutely impossible" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 45, p 240).

The kindling of national discord and chauvinism have usually been a prologue to the unleashing of aggression and aggressive wars. On the eve of WWI the imperialist powers poisoned the atmosphere of Europe with the fumes of nationalism and chauvinism. Preparing for WWII, Hitlerite fascism raised chauvinism and racism to an extreme level and put into circulation delirious ideas of the division of all mankind into nations of masters and slaves. This was expressed in a policy aimed at the physical extermination of such nationalities as Jews and Gypsies and which condemned Slavs and other peoples to slavery and extinction. Imperialism has waged innumerable aggressive colonial wars under the flag of nationalism and chauvinism. It has employed ideas of national exclusiveness to distract the peoples from the solution of acute internal problems.

The monopoly bourgeoisie acts the same way in our time also. We do not have to go far for examples. Large-scale aggression by the Israeli military, which relies on the support of Washington, has been unleashed under chauvinist slogans against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. The Israeli rulers have taken the path of outright genocide in respect of the Palestinians and are ruthlessly wiping out inhabitants of Lebanon. Possessed by the idea of "great Israel," the Zionists are attempting to trample the sovereignty of independent Lebanon. Or take the recent war in the South Atlantic. With the actual aim of restoring colonial practices British ruling circles unleashed a noisy propaganda chauvinist campaign while preparing for military operations.

Chauvinism has now been adopted particularly actively by the United States, which is engaged in an unrestrained arms race, increasing the tension of international relations, unceremoniously interferring in the internal affairs of other countries and exacerbating crisis situations in various parts of the world. It is endeavoring to turn back the detente process and revive the times of the cold war. It is becoming increasingly evident that such a policy is contrary to the fundamental interests of peoples large and small, including the national interests of the Americans themselves.

The aggressive strategy of American imperialism is not only addressed directly to nations and countries unwilling to subordinate themselves to imperialist diktat and defending the right to determine their fate for themselves but is also leading to a

limitation of the sovereignty of the United States' allies and the subordination of their policy to the interests of America's ruling circles.

The facts indicate that in imperialism's current strategy the trends toward a militarization of the economy and policy, an exacerbation of international tension and an unrestrained arms race are being supplemented by an increase in the struggle against national liberation movements and an endeavor to perpetuate the economic dependence of the emergent countries and exploit their natural resources without hindrance.

This policy is being opposed by that of the socialist states and the communist and workers' parties. The Marxist-Leninist approach to the nationality question and consistent defense of the nations' right to self-determination are one of the foundations of the entire international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Fundamental principles defining the Soviet Union's relations with other states are enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

Soviet experience in the sphere of nation building is most fully reflected in the activity of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist community countries, these countries' social life and the practice of their interstate relations.

The national policy of the Marxist-Leninist parties in each socialist country is realized by specific paths and methods in accordance with its internal singularities and its history. At the same time, despite all the differences in the solution of the nationality question -- as in the building of socialism as a whole -- common principles and regularities are manifested. It is important that the socialist community countries find the correct combination of the national interests of each of them and common interests and work together, clearing the path of everything that could make the general advance more difficult.

Socialist internationalism, which represents proletarian internationalism under the conditions of the building of socialism and communism, has been developed in the community of fraternal countries. It determines the principles and norms of the interaction of nations and nationalities within the framework of each socialist country. It regulates relations between sovereign socialist states.

Socialist internationalism essentially encompasses all spheres of interstate and interparty relations.

Socialist internationalism embodies respect for the national and historical singularities of each country and the resolve to render mutual support and distinterested mutual assistance and jointly defend the gains of socialism. The further strengthening and development of the principles of socialist internationalism and, I would say, their daily realization are an increasingly important task, particularly under conditions where world reaction is stepping up subversive work against the socialist community countries.

The public, statesmen and politicians and parties of the emergent Asian, African and Latin American countries are displaying great interest in the Soviet Union's experience of solution of the nationality question.

Today also the nationality question is very acute here. Its content amounts primarily to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, for complete national liberation and salvation from exploitation on the part of the multinational corporations and for realization of the right to independent development. Imperialism is unwilling to reconcile itself to the loss of political domination over dozens of formerly colonial and semicolonial countries. Many emergent countries have become an arena of dramatic events for which the unsolved nature of age-old national, tribal, religious and linguistic problems are nutrient soil. The gamble on the exacerbation of national discord constitutes a considerable part of imperialism's neocolonialist strategy.

Imperialism -- frequently with the support of Chinese hegemonism -- is gambling on inciting separatism, regarding it as an instrument of pressure on multinational, multitribal states and of the undermining of their anti-imperialist policy. The involvement of American special services and Beijing in inflating the uprising in Nigeria in the 1960's, which was aimed at splitting the country, the actions of separatists in Burma and Northeast India and also recently in the Indian state of Punjab, which borders Pakistan, are well known, for example. Imperialist reaction is attempting to split the Nonaligned Movement and undermine regional associations of young states like the OAU.

The interconnection of the solution of the nationality question in the emergent countries and their choice of sociopolitical development path is now particularly clear. The question for these countries appears thus: either a "repetition of the path covered," that is, the path of capitalist development with the national enmity and inequality, exploitation of the working people and the torments of poverty and starvation characteristic of it or the new road laid for the first time by the Great October -- the road leading to socialism, where there are no grounds for national conflicts, where the friendship and equality of the nations have become an immutable law of social development and where there is none of man's exploitation of man.

In each concrete situation, V.I. Lenin taught, the question of whether this national movement or the other contributes to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces or leads to their estrangement, corresponds to the interests of the toiling masses or has been dictated by the narrow selfish aspirations of an exploiter clique and serves the goals of the social liberation of the working people and the interests of social progress or is used by imperialism and internal reaction to undermine it and in the interests of the exploiter classes serves as a criterion of its progressive or reactionary nature. It is communists' duty, as defined by V.I. Lenin, to "most resolutely support the most revolutionary elements of bourgeois-democratic national liberation movements" ("Complete Works," vol 27, p 261).

The exacerbation of national relations in the industrially developed capitalist countries is undoubtedly among the characteristic signs of contemporary world development. The exacerbation of the nationality question here acts as an inalienable element of the further deepening of the general crisis of the capitalist system. For this reason the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of national sovereignty, against imperialist diktat and for the equality of national minorities and groups is merging increasingly closely with the tasks of the solution of an entire complex of acute social problems in the capitalist countries and, ultimately, with the tasks of the socialist reorganization of social relationships.

The protests of nationalities lacking equal rights is, as a rule, either ignored by bourgeois governments or, when they assume an active form, cruelly suppressed. So it was in a number of southern towns of the United States and so it is in Ulster, where the Thatcher government, which was unwilling to grant imprisoned Ulster patriots elementary rights, condemned six of them to death by starvation.

National demands are an important component of the political programs and the entire activity of the fraternal parties in many developed capitalist countries.

Whether it be a question of a solution of the urgent Northern Ireland question or the struggle against the racial and national oppression of negroes, Indians and other national minorities in the United States, the position of foreign workers in the FRG, France and other countries, the problem of Francophone Quebec in Canada, the solution of contentious issues between the Walloons and Flems in Belgium, the terms of the national autonomy of a number of Spanish provinces or Scotland and Wales in Great Britain, communists determine their positions on these problems by proceeding from Lenin's idea of the combination of the struggle for the solution of the nationality question with the struggle for fundamental antimonopoly transformations, the class interests of the working people and social progress.

Despite all the singularities of the nationality question in different countries, the experience of the CPSU and the countries of real socialism is a reference point and important help in the search for ways to solve it.

Generally speaking, this experience in its international plane consists primarily of the following:

First, the experience of the world's biggest country, a country with tremendous national diversity and a country whose ruling classes for centuries implanted national dissension and oppression, has incontrovertibly proven in practice the realistic possibility of the formation of a qualitatively new type of mutual relations between nations and nationalities based on the principle of equality, justice and friendship. The fact that such mutual relations are a powerful factor of social progress has been proven convincingly also.

Second, it has been substantiated in theory and proven in practice that inasmuch as any national oppression and inequality is engendered by the system of man's exploitation of man, the struggle for a true solution of the nationality question is inseparably connected with the struggle for the social emancipation of the working people. Capitalism is incapable of tackling the nationality question in any way consistently.

Third, the achievement of the actual equality of the nations presupposes realization of the right to self-determination and the creation of one's own state and the right to determine the socioeconomic system oneself and build mutual relations with other countries and peoples in sovereign fashion. Only the totally voluntary union of a multinational state's constituent nations and nationalities can be its firm political base.

Fourth, the political liberation of the nations cannot be complete and firm if it is not combined with the transformation of economic and social relationships and the struggle to achieve economic equality. Under current conditions, when dozens of states are tackling the most complex tasks of the surmounting of age-old backwardness and the achievement of equality in economic relations with the developed capitalist countries, the experience of the Soviet republics is for them a valuable and inspiring example. Particular importance here is attached to the proven actual possibility for peoples which have not passed through the capitalist stage of development of reaching socialism by bypassing or considerably abbreviating this stage.

Fifth, the establishment of national equality is closely connected with the nature of a state's political system. The closer it is to the genuine political power of the people and the more extensively it enlists the working people's masses in active participation in the affairs of society and the state, the greater the scope it affords for the accomplishment of tasks of the national revival of countries embarking on the path of independent development.

Sixth, a conscious, organized purposeful political vanguard capable of correctly understanding and expressing national interests and storing the energy of the people such that its efforts merge with the efforts of other peoples in the general international channel of the struggle against imperialism and for national freedom and social progress is needed for the just solution of nationality problems. In other words, what is needed is a party which expresses the interests of the working class and all working people and is guided by scientific socialism.

Seventh and finally, many years of practice have shown how important is the party's purposeful work on the education of the working people of all nationalities in a spirit of internationalism and the establishment in people's consciousness of the ideas of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples.

Understandably, what has been said does not exhaust the entire specific wealth of Soviet experience. This experience is extraordinarily multifaceted and encompasses different phases of historical development.

I would like to emphasize that the CPSU is far from proposing that other peoples copy Soviet models without regard for the concrete-historical situation, place and time. Such an approach is alien to it. Each people and each country has a right to derive from our experience that which it considers necessary and useful for itself. We, on the other hand, endeavor to ensure that this invaluable experience in all its diversity be broadly accessible to all who display an interest in it. For this reason the CPSU endeavors to convey the truth about our nationality policy cogently and with convincing facts -- and there is no shortage of them -- to the broad working people's masses overseas and all revolutionaries and fighters against national oppression. The better and more strikingly the results of Lenin's policy with respect to the nationality question are shown, the bigger the contribution which will be made to the consolidation of universal peace and to counteracting the dangerous plans of imperialism and to the struggle for national liberation and social progress.

In a few months the Soviet people will triumphantly celebrate the 60th anniversary of our multinational state. Approaching significant dates in Leninist manner, the party teaches us to concentrate attention on the long term. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the USSR's 60th anniversary "is a good reason for summing up results and determining and amplifying tasks for the future. Preparing to greet the glorious jubilee, we again and again match our actions against Lenin's program of the building of a new society." The entire preparations for the USSR's 60th anniversary should be used for the utmost and all-around strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and a further upsurge of the political and labor initiative of the masses with respect to fulfillment of the historic designs of the 26th congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

Comrades! The entire path trodden by the Soviet country since the Great October, its historic conquests and the society of developed socialism which has been built here are a sure foundation for the further improvement of national relations, the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples and the use of its mighty creative potential in the interests of communist building. On this route also Soviet people are revealing new horizons to all mankind.

ADYGEYSKAYA OBLAST WORKERS CONGRATULATED

LD291330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers have congratulated the workers of Adygeyskaya on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the autonomous oblast and the 425th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Adygeyskaya to Russia. Under the guidance of the Communist Party and with the fraternal help of all peoples of the country, the greetings read, the working people of Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast achieved major successes in economic and cultural construction. Machine building, timber processing, light, food and other industries were set up and are flourishing. Radical transformations took place in agriculture. Qualified cadres have grown up from Sovkhozand kolkhoz workers, leaders, engineers, technicians and creative intelligentsia. The successes in science, education, culture and the health services are considerable. The well-being of toilers of the towns and the countryside are constantly rising. All this, the greetings emphasize, is a vivid proof of the viable force of the socialist public and state order, the triumph of Lenin's national policy of the CPSU and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of our homeland.

LATE REPORT: IZVESTIYA REVIEWS CHERNENKO BOOK

PM301111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed review: "Leninist Work Style"]

[Text] The Communist Party shows constant concern for improving the standard of the work of the party and state apparatus. "Leadership style and methods are an important issue for the entire party and the entire people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress. "It is the direct duty of any party leader to remember this and be guided by Leninist norms every day and in everything."

This fundamental idea was expressed with new force by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his reports and speeches at subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions and the trade union and Komsomol congresses.

The recently published book by K.U. Chernenko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee -- "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" [Voprosy Raboty Partiynogo I Gosudarstvennogo Apparata], 2nd edition, revised and supplemented, Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1982, 448 pages -- is devoted to questions of improving the work of the party and state apparatus. The Political Literature Publishing House took account of the lively interest shown in this book by a wide circle of readers and has published its second, revised and supplemented edition, which shows the role of the party and state apparatus in realizing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The author chose words from the speech which V.I. Lenin delivered at the fourth session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, ninth convocation, in October 1922 as the book's epigraph, reflecting its basic idea: "...If we really study our apparatus and work on it for years and years, then that will be a tremendous achievement and will also ensure our success."

Starting literally with the first days of the formation of Soviet power, the author consistently shows how a new type of state -- a worker-peasant state -- was created under V.I. Lenin's leadership, how a fundamentally new system of managing the state and the national economy was worked out and developed and how the role of the Soviets of people's deputies was enhanced.

The Soviets are the state apparatus with whose help, V.I. Lenin pointed out, the leading section of all the previously oppressed and exploited masses -- that is, the working class -- raises, educates, instructs and leads all working people, "THE ENTIRE GIANT MASS [published in italics] of those classes which hitherto stood right outside political life, outside history."

The working people's consciousness and political activeness have grown immeasurably over the years of Soviet power. The people have produced from their midst tens of millions of able organizers, workers in the state apparatus and the economy and scientific and cultural figures.

A sizable part of the book is devoted to analyzing the work style, forms and methods of the party and state apparatus under conditions of a developed socialist society. The improvement of the work of the party and state apparatus under conditions of mature socialism is inseparably linked with the further development of socialist democracy and the masses' increasingly broad and active participation in the management of state and public affairs. The author has devoted a large section of his book to this topic.

State power is exercised by the pople in our country, above all, through elected representative state organs -- the soviets of people's deputies, which constitute the USSR's political basis. They most fully embody in themselves the democratism of our social system, are elected directly by the people, consist of their most worthy representatives and are accountable to the people and under their control.

A new stage in the work of the soviets began with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics.

The democratic principles of the formation and activity of central and local organs of power enjoyed further development, and ways were determined to strengthen their link with the population.

"The Communist Party," L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "has always proceeded from the premise that any soviet of ours is a small part of the supreme power, and that it is not only endowed with powers to resolve all questions within its competence, but also acts as a champion of all-state decisions.... This unity of supreme and local organs and the reliance of supreme power on local initiative reflect the chief essence of the soviets -- their indissoluble link with the people's masses."

The soviets' composition convincingly attests to the true democracy in our country. Almost 2.3 million deputies are elected to them, representing all classes and social groups and all the nations and nationalities of the USSR. They really are people of labor, "the mighty collective brain of soviet power...."

This section of the book is of particularly great practical interest to Soviet workers and deputies at all levels of soviets. With profound knowledge of the subject it sheds light on the forms and methods of the activities of soviet ispolkoms, standing commissions and sessions and describes the link between organs of power and the population and the rights and powers granted to the soviets by the USSR Constitution.

The author emphasizes that the Communist Party is the chief vector and guarantor of socialist democracy. Internal party life and its norms and principles are, as it were, a kind of laboratory, a base for shaping new social relations and elaborating the forms and methods of communist social self-government [samoupravleniye]. They havea beneficial effect on the development of the whole political system of Soviet society.

The scientifically substantiated program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress for transferring the USSR national economy to a primarily intensive path of development and making a decisive shift in the direction of efficiency and quality is at the center of the attention of party, soviet and economic organs and labor collectives. The successful realization of the chief task -- steadily improving the people's material and spiritual life and creating the most favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual -- depends on how vigorously and consistently the planned measures are implemented.

The development of the working people's creative activeness and initiative and the strengthening of discipline -- plan, technological and labor discipline -- is a very important factor in accelerating the process of intensifying the economy. All this has a direct bearing on the activity of management organs and the work of the apparatus of party, state and economic organs.

Viewing these very urgent problems in the light of the new demands, the monograph's author has fundamentally updated, deepened and enlarged the book's section "The Economy Is the Chief Field of Activity," which describes the party's work in directing the country's economic and social development at the modern stage.

The Communist Party has clearly defined the main directions in which the further improvement of the soviets' activity must proceed. Chief among them is the strengthening of the soviets' role in developing the economy. It is a question, above all, of the close connection between economic and social development, of correctly combining the sectorial and territorial principles of national economic management and of organizing businesslike cooperation among the enterprises, establishments and organizations situated on a certain territory and subordinate to different departments.

An important role belongs to the soviets in utilizing local resources, coordinating the activities of enterprises and organizations in consumer goods production and improving housing construction and social and cultural building locally. The soviets possess tremendous potential for influencing the successful development of production forces; and it is important that they make full use of the rights granted them to resolve questions on which the fulfillment of national economic plans, the development of the economy and culture and the enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being depend.

Speaking of improving the soviets' activities, the author also notes shortcomings in work which have not yet been eradicated. Certain ministry, department and enterprise workers still frequently make decisions affecting the working people's vital interests in circumvention of the soviets and are slow to resolve questions of sociocultural building and services for the population. We must not be led along by such leaders. Using their rights and powers, the soviets and their ispolkoms must strictly demand observance of the law and strive for positive solutions to questions raised by deputies. The soviet is master with full rights and the highest authority on its own territory!

Concerned about extending the rights of local soviets and seeing that they make fuller use of them, the CPSU Central Committee demands that party committees carefully see to it that organs of power are persistent and consistent champions of party policy and of all-state decisions and display more initiative in implementing them.

One of the book's sections is devoted to questions of developing criticism and self-critism. The author emphasizes that this is an indispensable condition for society's progressive development and an inalienable feature of the Leninist work style. A critical and self-critical approach to life's phenomena and to any specific matter is both a requirement of the party rules and an ethical norm of the conduct of every communist, it is a sign of the party organization's political health and an effective means of educating and training cadres and the broad people's masses.

An in-depth analysis of working people's critical remarks, suggestions, letters and statements and of press reports makes it possible to gain a complete picture of the state of affairs in a particular sector, to draw the necessary conclusions and to take timely measures to rectify the situation where shortcomings, blunders and omissions have been brought to light.

Strict, objective assessment of the course and results of the activity of a particular organization or worker gives people confidence in their own actions, strengthens the leaders' link with the masses and increases their mutual exactingness in the interests of the common cause.

Self-criticism, self-exactingness and the ability to accept, take into account and use in his own work what he did not see himself are the normal, natural state for any party, soviet or economic leader if, of course, he has not stood still in his development but is growing, improving and progressing. And, vice versa, an atmosphere of complacency, outward smoothness, ostentatious well-being, concealment of defects and taking offense when shortcomings are pointed out frequently constitute an alarm signal and attest to marking time and stopping on the way. It was remarked long ago that protecting a leader from healthy criticism means condemning him to smugness and extinguishing in him the beneficial feeling of inner dissatisfaction.

It is totally inadmissible to replace criticism by demagoguery and fault-finding, which frequently pursue narrow mercenary ends and are aimed at running down and discrediting worthy workers. Honest and principled people who work well must be confident that no philistine attacks, no defamatory and slanderous anonymous letters and no incompetent and subjective statements and opinions can shake the confidence of the party organization and the labor collective in them. This was clearly stated in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress.

The party teaches its apparatus to take a solicitous and attentive attitude to working people's letters. The book cites instructive examples of how to work with letters. The author tells with great warmth of V.I. Lenin's tremendous attention to working people's letters and of the augmentation of Leninist traditions by the party and state apparatus.

K.U. Chernenko's book covers a wide range of questions of tremendous interest not only to party and soviet workers, but also to a very wide range of readers. Designed for the broad party and soviet aktiv, it serves to improve party political work among the masses and helps in mastering the Leninist work style in all sectors of communist building.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS RESULTS OF 6-MONTH PLAN

LD300240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The industrial enterprises of the Russian Federation in the first 6 months have increased the volume of production in comparison with the same period last year by more than 2 percent. The production of consumer goods for cultural and domestic use has increased by 4 percent. The 6-month plan has been overfulfilled for the extraction of gas, production of metal cutting machinetools, computer technology and a number of consumer goods. These data were given in the report of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. The RSFSR CSA notes at the same time that the plan for the production of mineral fertilizers, precast ferrous concrete, refrigerators and certain other types of products has not been fulfilled. It is reported that the average monthly wage of industrial, office and professional workers, and the payment for the labor of kolkhoz workers has increased. Industrial enterprises of the Russian Federation have not started the second 6 months too badly. Already working on the August account are working people of Mordovskaya and Bashkiriyskaya Oblasts, the miners of the Belgorodmagnitka, and enterprises of Tambovskaya, Kaliningradskaya and a number of other oblasts.

NEW GAS COMPRESSOR INSTALLED ON PIPELINE

LD300248 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Summary] A new gas compressor installation has come into operation on the Urengoy-Petrovsk gas pipeline near Tolyatti. It is 3 times as productive as previous ones. All the basic and auxiliary sections were set up on the site from ready-made units built at the works. The productivity of the new device is more than 30 million cubic meters of natural gas per day. The device has now been put on its planned work regime. Sixty such devices will be built in the country for compressor stations on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline and other trunk lines.

EXPLOITATION OF CASPIAN SEA ENERGY RESOURCES

LD282028 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Baku Jul 28 TASS -- The energy resources of the Caspian shelf can reliably provide the enterprises of the Soviet Trans-Caucasian republics with fuel for many years to come. Yet another gas deposit has been found at the Bulla offshore field 55 kilometres to the southeast of Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. It lies at a depth of more than six thousand metres. The well that discovered it was sunk from a stationary drilling platform. Sea depths in that locality do not exceed 30 metres.

The Bulla deposit, discovered in 1973, today accounts for a considerable part of the gas and gas condensate extracted in Azerbaijan. It also contains seams of oil. The world's deepest off-shore well is being operated at this deposit. From a depth of 6,208 metres it extracts every day about a million cubic metres of gas. Several underwater pipelines have linked the deposit with the shore. They carry gas, oil and gas condensate to refineries and consumers in the Trans-Caucasus.

Azerbaijan is one of the oldest oil-producing areas in the world. Now it is living through its second birth. Today the growth of fuel extraction in the republic is ensured by the operation of previously inaccessible deep-water deposits in the Caspian Sea. Several oil and gas deposts have already been discovered in the Caspian Sea since the beginning of the present five-year-plan period (1981-1985). The Azerbaijan geologists are studying the shelf with the help of eight floating drilling rigs. An enterprise for the output of stationary platforms designed to operate in depths of up to 200 metres will be built in Baku next year. Before the end of the current five-year-plan period it is planned to install in the sea nine deep-water drilling platforms. Two of them have already been assembled and industrial extraction of oil has been started by one of them.

COSMOS-1397 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 29 JULY

LD300736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0646 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jul (TASS) -- Another earth satellite, Cosmos-1397, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday for the continuation of space research.

Initial period of revolution is 93.4 minutes, apogee 549 km, perigee 346 km, orbital inclination 50.7 degrees. The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS' SPACEWALK REPORTED

LD300842 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow Mission Control Centre July 30 TASS -- The crew of the orbiting station Salyut-7 is in their 78th day in outer space. In accordance with the flight's program, cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev made a spacewalk today.

Extra-vehicular work was needed to disassemble and partially replace worked-out scientific equipment on the station's external surface and to study the opportunities for performing various jobs outside the station.

Preparations for and work outside the station were carried out in several stages. First the cosmonauts put on their extra-vehicular activity (EVA) suits in Salyut-7's airlock, checked them for air-tightness and at 6 hours 39 minutes Moscow time opened the exit hatch. Valentin Lebedev left the station and moved to the zone of planned operations. Crew commander Anatoliy Berezovoy, who stayed in the open manhole, controlled the flight engineer's moves, helping him in his work, and made television coverage of the spacewalk with a portable camera.

The cosmonauts dismantled and took into the station an instrument for registering micro-meteorites and panels with biopolymers, optical and various structural materials, which had been outside the station since it was lifted off on April 19, 1982. The crew replaced the stripped devices with new, analogous ones. During their extra-vehicular work the cosmonauts performed several operations in order to evaluate the efficiency of the use of thermomechanical and threaded connections from different metal pairs. Such mechanical joints may be used during the assembly of future spacecraft in orbit.

The spacewalk also gave the opportunity for testing again the semi-rigid type EVA suits, whose design had been improved by taking account of the experience gained by crews working outside the Salyut-6 station. The spacemen also tested new tools for assembly jobs outside the station.

The total time of the spacewalk was 2 hours 33 minutes. After the completion of the scheduled work, the cosmonauts returned to the airlock, closed the manhole, pumped air to the airlock, took off the suits and transferred to the station's main quarters. Comrades Berezovoy and Lebedev feel well after working in the conditions of outer space.

The successful experiment performed by the crew of the Salyut-7 station helped to obtain new scientific data and confirmed the high effectiveness and reliability of the suits and the technical means designed for extra-vehicular activity.

SALYUT-6 FLIGHT ENDS WITH PACIFIC REENTRY

LD291156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1057 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, Flight Control Centre, 29 Jul (TASS) -- The flight of the Salyut-6 orbiting scientific station, which lasted 4 years and 10 months, has ended.

The scientific research and experiments of five main expeditions of cosmonauts and 11 visiting expeditions were successfully fulfilled on the Salyut-6 station. The overall period the station's manned functioning amounted to 676 days. Thirty-five dockings were achieved with manned and automatic apparatus. Tests of the Soyuz-T improved transport spacecraft were carried out jointly in flights with the station. The system of supplying the station using the Progress automatic cargo ships fully justified itself. The repair and adjustments enhanced the resources of a number of on-board systems, equipment and apparatus and considerably extended the active service of the Salyut-6 station.

The flights of nine international crews with the participation of the socialist countries were carried out on Soviet Soyuz spacecraft and the Salyut-6 orbital station.

A great deal of information was acquired in fulfillment of the scientific program, which included research into the earth's surface and atmosphere, technological experiments in obtaining new alloys in conditions of weightlessness, astrophysical and medicobiological research and mechanical experiments. The results of this research are being widely used in various branches of the national economies, science and technology in our country and other socialist member-countries of the Intercosmos program.

Following completion of the manned flight program, the station's on-board system, units and equipment were further tested in conditions of a protracted orbital flight. In particular, the joint flight of the Salyut-6 station and the artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1267 continued for more than a year.

In accordance with the scheduled program, final checks were carried out on the station's on-board systems and units in the final phase of the flight and on 28 July the station's propulsion unit was used to correct the trajectory of the Salyut-6/Cosmos-1267 complex. On 29 July the space complex was oriented in space and at the scheduled time the braking unit of the Cosmos-1267 satellite was switched on. After braking, both space vehicles went into a descending trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over the targeted area of the Pacific Ocean and ceased to exist.

The flight of the Salyut-6 station was an important stage on the way to creating permanently manned orbiting complexes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS MOSCOW NAVY DAY CEREMONY

PM290909 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Watching Over the Sea Borders"]

[Text] A ceremony devoted to USSR Navy Day was held in the Soviet Army's M.V. Frunze Central House yesterday. Representatives of the Moscow public, servicemen from the capital's garrison, naval seamen and navy veterans assembled in the Red Banner Hall.

In the presidium at the meeting were N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.V. Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry; Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Fleet Adm G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Adm P.N. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy; Adm V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Main Staff of the Navy; generals, admirals, officers, naval veterans and representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations.

The ceremony was opened by A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. A presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with ardent enthusiasm.

Greetings were delivered to the naval seamen by B.F. Skvortsov, diesel locomotive driver at the Likhobory locomotive depot and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress; L.I. Shvetsova, secretary of the Kosmomol Central Committee; and M.V. Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry.

The meeting was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

We are marking Navy Day, he stressed, in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm inspired by the nationwide struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and the preparations for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Naval seamen unanimously approve and warmly support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and make a worthy contribution with their selfless military labor to strengthening the defense might of the land of the soviets.

The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A festival concert was given by the song and dance ensemble of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet.